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WORKING PAPER

AUTHOR: Sherwood-Wakefield, Allan G

TITLE: Study on Ethnic Associations

August 19, 1968





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# MEMORANDUM

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YOUR FILE No.  
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FROM  
De

K.D. McRae

DATE

August 14, 1968.

SUBJECT  
Sujet


Research study on ethnic voluntary associations

After discussion with John Meisel and Jean Burnet, we are distributing now a working draft of the Commission's research study on ethnic associations. It is felt that this version has not explored all the material that the questionnaire produced, since the later stages were completed under rather difficult circumstances by Mr. Sherwood on a part-time basis.

We see eventual possibilities of further work on the survey data - both on the cards and possibly from further coding of the questionnaire returns - but all this must wait for another occasion. Meanwhile, we distribute the draft as it is for the insight that it gives on other ethnic group associations in Canada.

Beyond the study itself we have prepared a few copies of the questionnaires in English, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian, and Dutch, together with some comments by Allan Wakefield (the initiator of the study) on the first five chapters. These may be useful for closer analysis of the results, and are available separately on request.

K.D.M.



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Working Paper

A Study of Voluntary Associations  
among Other Ethnic Groups  
in Canada

by

Allan G. Wakefield

and

David Sherwood

1967





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Supplement: Questionnaires and Comments  
(distributed separately)





## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Aims of the Survey

Under the terms of reference, the Commission was set up to "inquire into and report upon the existing state of bilingualism and biculturalism in Canada and to recommend what steps should be taken to develop the Canadian Confederation on the basis of an equal partnership between the two founding races, taking into account the contribution made by the other ethnic groups to the cultural enrichment of Canada and the measures that should be taken to safeguard that contribution". In order to make realistic and effective recommendations, the Commission must know not only about the structure of Canadian society as a whole but about the structure and organization of the non-English, non-French segments of the population. The purpose of this study is to supply the Commissioners with a survey of "other ethnic" associations and their relation to the community at large.

Basically, the survey concerns itself with the membership, organization and activities of Canada's German, Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch ethnic associations. The study



attempts to assess the role of the ethnic association in relation to both its ethnic community and the general Canadian Society. In this task different characteristics in the pattern of associational life for the groups covered are contrasted so that a picture of a typical ethnic association might be presented.

The broad aim of the survey is to show what these associations, as mouthpieces for their ethnic groups, say and feel about bilingualism and biculturalism. The specific aim of the survey is to find out how such factors as ethnicity, type of membership, pattern of organization and nature of activities, condition the attitudes of the association towards the problem of Canada's unity.

#### Choice of Ethnic Groups

It was decided to limit the survey of associations to those of the four largest "other ethnic" groups in Canada (after the British and French) -- the Germans, Ukrainians, Italians and Dutch.





TABLE I

## The "Other" Ethnic Groups in Canada

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>% Total Population</u>
German§	1,049,599	5.75
Ukrainian	473,337	2.59
Italian	450,351	2.46
Netherlands§	429,679	2.35
Scandinavian	386,534	2.11
Polish	323,517	1.77
Indian and Eskimo	220,121	1.20
Jewish	173,344	.95
Others and not stated	1,194,750	6.55
TOTAL	4,701,232	25.75

Source: 1961 Census of Canada;

Catalogue 92-561, Volume I, Part 3,

"Population: Language by Ethnic Groups"

Certain considerations accompany size and it was felt that the four largest groups chosen had the potential for a good number of ethnic associations. Furthermore, the size of the ethnic groups selected meant that they would probably have a greater impact on Canadian Society than the other non-English, non-French groups. Statistical considerations





were also important and it was felt that these groups were sufficiently variegated to cover most of the range of experience of the smaller ethnic groups. In the question of immigration flows, these four also provide a varied and representative history covering much of the "other ethnic" group experience -- with a goodly number of the Dutch and Germans arriving early in Canada's history and the Italians and Ukrainians somewhat later (not entering in great numbers until late in the nineteenth century). In more modern times, Ukrainian immigration has been virtually cut off since the Second World War by Soviet domination of the Ukraine, while the Dutch, German and particularly Italian communities have experienced a continuing inflow of immigrants.

While it was necessary to limit the survey to the ethnic associations of the German, Ukrainian, Italian, and Dutch groups, it was decided that every effort should be made to survey in depth the ethnic groups chosen (by reaching as many associations as possible) so as to provide reliable intra-group comparisons.

### The Sample

Lists of associations were developed for the German, Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch groups by large numbers of letters, phone calls and interviews with central organizations,



embassies, churches, newspapers, scholars and prominent leaders in various communities. Special trips were made to Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg for this purpose and many people generously assisted us in the endeavour.

It was our hope to hear from as many associations as possible and by securing a large response to dispense with random sampling.

For those associations contacted by mail, these lists were our only source. In areas where field representatives were used, however, these representatives revised the list to bring them up to date and to include those associations which had been overlooked.

Instead of choosing a sample from these lists, the emphasis was laid on contacting all the organizations whose names and recent addresses had been collected. This had the advantage of allowing maximum reliability in our intra-group comparisons. However some groups had far more associations listed than others. To prevent these imbalances from distorting the results of our survey, we had to distinguish carefully between the four groups at all times.

By the time the process of compiling the lists was complete, it was necessary to devise the most effective way to achieve a high rate of return from the associations.





### Approaching the Respondents

The original plan was for all questionnaires to be sent out by mail, with a stamped, self-addressed envelope enclosed. However, low response with this technique on the pre-test indicated that a more vigorous approach would be necessary. To increase the rate of response among the associations receiving the questionnaires by mail, follow-up letters were sent to all non-respondents five and eight weeks after the initial mailing. In both these letters, stamped, self-addressed postcards were enclosed requesting another copy of the questionnaire, in case the first one had been misplaced.

In order to insure an adequate rate of return, the possibility of using field representatives to deliver the questionnaire personally was investigated. It was decided that this would be feasible in the Metropolitan areas where there was a concentration of associations, but too expensive elsewhere. Accordingly, field workers were engaged in those metropolitan areas where there were up to twenty associations of the same ethnic or cultural group listed.

The field worker's primary job was to contact the officers of the associations on the list, to present the questionnaires to them, and to explain the aim of the





questionnaire and how to complete it. He would then arrange a convenient completion date and come back at that time to pick up the completed document. Every two weeks the field representatives were required to send a completed questionnaires along with a progress report. At the end of the ten week period in the field, the representatives supplied further details about the associations they had contacted. At the same time, they indicated how many associations had gone out of existence, and how many could not be contacted for one reason or another. The reactions of the respondents were also coded onto the questionnaires.

Clearly the qualifications of field representatives were most important for this delicate task. They had to be both persistent and effective to ensure a high rate of response. They also had to be impartial so as not to influence the answers one way or the other. Finally they had to gain the confidence and cooperation of the officers they contacted, especially since the questionnaire was a long one and required concentration.

The Commission tried to ensure objectivity by seeking applicants for these positions primarily through the Chairmen of the Sociology Departments, in the universities of the cities involved. For this reason, all but a few field representatives were students - with the exception



of a few professional social workers. To evaluate the candidates' suitability, each applicant was interviewed personally. To further increase the chances of a sympathetic reception for the field workers from the respondents, we chose only applicants who were fluent in the language of the group involved as well as in English and French where relevant.

A number of communities where we hoped to use field representatives were somewhat divided, for instance along religious lines. To prevent these splits from interfering with the effectiveness of our field representatives, we hired only those who were not closely identified with one faction or the other. Wherever possible, one field representative was engaged for each faction to help overcome barriers when presenting the questionnaire.

One reaction, encountered in early pre-test interviews with the community leaders, was resistance to the idea of a government body looking into the private workings and opinions of voluntary associations and having this information on file. To meet this criticism, the respondent was assured that neither the name of the association nor the signature of the officer would be required on the questionnaire. To record those that had answered the mail questionnaire a separate sheet of paper was enclosed asking



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for the name of the association. Also enclosed was a special stamped, self-addressed envelope, which was to be mailed to the Commission when the association had completed the questionnaire. Thus there was no way of connecting a particular questionnaire with a particular association. Field workers kept their own records of who had replied, and did not include these in their progress reports. Only when their final reports arrived, did the Commission find out which associations had responded.

### The Questionnaire

The final version of the questionnaire<sup>1</sup> consisted of thirty-nine questions, comprising some fourteen 8½" X 14" pages. On the pre-test, the median time required to complete it was 43 minutes. The document was sent to each respondent in three languages: English, French and the mother tongue of the ethnic or cultural group concerned. Thus the questionnaire was made available in six languages: English, French, German, Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch. This measure was designed to prevent any bias, for instance against recent immigrants, and to make sure that everyone could understand the questions properly by providing the opportunity for each respondent to answer in the language in which he felt most comfortable.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix I. (reproduced separately).





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The questionnaire was prepared in close consultation with scholars and prominent members of the communities involved. A great many drafts were prepared, circulated for comment, and revised. One of these was sent out to ten associations of each of the Swedish, Greek and Polish groups as a pre-test, to check the comprehensibility of the questions themselves and to test the techniques for eliciting response.

### Summary

Every effort was made to achieve as wide a distribution as possible within the German, Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch groups, and to hear from as many associations as possible. From the outset, the survey was developed in consultation with community leaders and representatives from the ethnic groups concerned.

It was considered very worthwhile to obtain a good reception for the questionnaire and to receive candid answers, even though the steps taken to ensure this, complicated the administration of the survey and added considerably to both the time and cost involved.



## CHAPTER II

### PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

In order to provide a general picture of the role of the ethnic association it is intended to study the membership, organization and activities of the associations in the survey before examining the attitudes of the associations towards the problem of Canada's unity.

However, certain preliminary findings should first be set down since they raise various analytical considerations. These findings concern the following:- return rates, respondent reaction, language used in answering the questionnaire and the geographical location of the associations.

#### Return Rates

The pre-test demonstrated the necessity for supplementing the mailed questionnaire technique with personal delivery by field workers. Completed questionnaires were then returned that had been elicited by two methods. However, it should be emphasized that although the questionnaire was standard in all cases the difference in delivery methods provides the field worker sample with a definite urban bias-- (field workers were only employed in metropolitan areas





where twenty or more associations of the same ethnic group could be listed). The mailed returns and the field worker returns will, in general, be treated separately and should provide a ready basis for comparative analysis.

The final return rates on mailed questionnaires were as follows:-

TABLE II

Return Rates -- Mailed Questionnaires

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number sent Out</u>	<u>Number returned Completed</u>	<u>% Rate of Return</u>
German	82	49	59.8
Ukrainian	186	112	60.2
Italian	119	63	52.9
Dutch	79	44	55.7
 TOTAL	 466	 268	 57.5%

Source: Commission Survey

Apart from any personal animus, such factors as neglect in completing the questionnaire, incorrect mailing address and lost questionnaires, usually associated with the mailed technique, were expected to depress the return rate. In the case of the return rates of our mailed questionnaires the



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response levels of the four groups were sufficiently high for a survey of this nature.

TABLE III

Return Rates - Field Worker Questionnaires

<u>Ethnic Group</u>	<u>Number Selected</u>	<u>Number Returned Completed</u>	<u>% Return Rate</u>
German	23	18	78.3
Ukrainian	136	113	83.1
Italian	85	66	77.6
Dutch	27	22	81.5
TOTAL	271	219	80.8%

Source: Commission Survey

The return rates of field worker questionnaires were encouragingly high. Variations in levels between the associations of the four groups mainly resulted from administrative factors. For instance, discrepancies between the number of associations listed by the field workers and the number of questionnaires returned completed -- were largely brought about by associations that had either ceased to exist or which could not be reached.

Some 268 associations reported by the mailed questionnaire technique while a further 219 were heard



124  
from field workers. In sum, 487 associations comprised the sample and were broken down as follows:-

TABLE IV

Totals of Ethnic Associations Reporting

<u>Germans</u>	<u>Ukrainians</u>	<u>Italians</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
67	225	129	66
<u>TOTAL: 487</u>			

Source: Commission Survey

One finding what had been readily apparent even when compiling the initial lists of Canada's ethnic associations was the preponderance of <sup>U</sup>ukrainian associations. The following table indicates the relationship between the number of ethnic associations and the size of the relevant ethnic populations.





TABLE V

Ethnic Associations and Ethnic Population

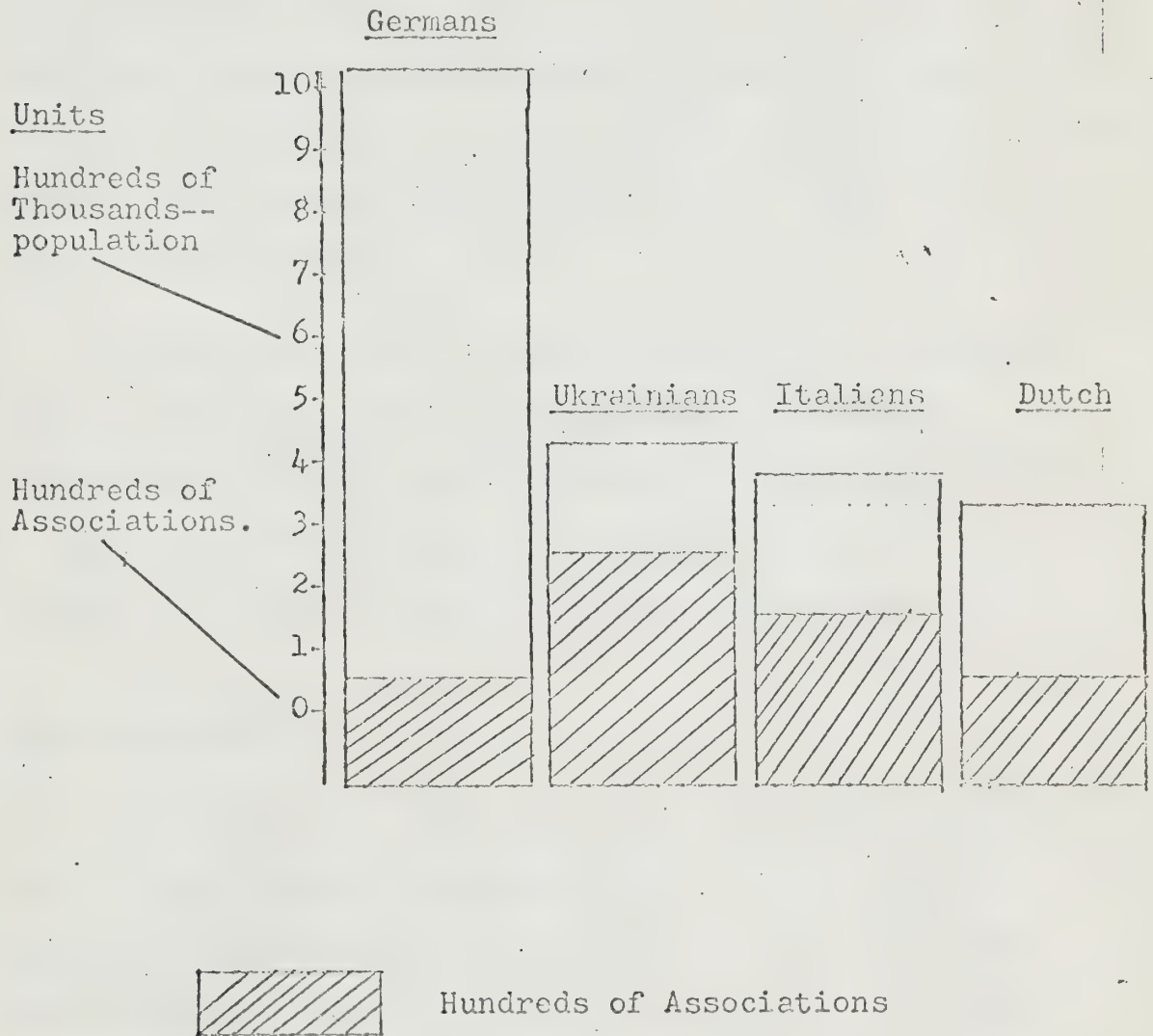




Table V shows that the Ukrainians clearly have the largest absolute number of associations in relation to their own communities. At the other end of the scale the German ethnic community would seem, for its size, to be responsible for the smallest number of associations. However, this does not mean that fewer German-Canadians belong to ethnic associations -- later analysis of membership structures will reveal German ethnic associations to be fewer in number but much larger in membership.

An important initial finding then is of a cautionary nature. The presence of a large number of Ukrainian associations in the survey would seem to dictate placing a greater emphasis on intra and inter group comparisons than dealing with total numbers of ethnic associations.

#### Respondent Reaction

In general the reaction of the respondents was good. Most of the completed questionnaires had been filled out with care and frequent advantage was taken of the extra space provided at the end of the questionnaire for elaborating on the aims and objects of the associations and for setting down their attitudes towards bilingual and bicultural problems.





## Language Used

The questionnaire was made available in six languages. Of the mailed returns, 56.2% reported in English,<sup>1</sup> 22.6% in Ukrainian, 8.7% in Italian, 6.0% in German and 4.2% in Dutch --not a single ethnic association took advantage of the opportunity of answering the mailed questionnaire in French. Of those associations contacted by field workers, 45.2% answered the English version of the questionnaire, 31.5% the Ukrainian, 18.3% the Italian, 2.3% the German and 0.9% the Dutch. Only 1.8% of those associations reporting by means of the field worker return used the French language version, (these associations were all Italian associations located in Montreal).

Most associations chose to answer the English language version of the questionnaire. Ukrainian and Italian associations showed a preference for the versions of the questionnaire in their own language. The German and Dutch associations did not show the same preference.

## Location

The following table shows the location of the 487 ethnic associations by province -- the mailed and field worker sectors being combined.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table I.



TABLE VI

Location of Associations by Province

<u>Province</u>	<u>Ethnic Group</u>			
	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
Maritimes	0	0	0	1
Quebec	11	2	46	0
Ontario	27	121	48	47
Manitoba	10	46	2	3
Saskatchewan	2	26	1	0
Alberta	7	17	6	10
B.C.	5	8	23	1
Not Specified	5	5	3	4
TOTAL	67	225	129	66

Source: Commission Survey

In percentage terms<sup>1</sup> 49.9% of the ethnic associations reporting are located in Ontario while only 12.1% are located in Quebec. The Prairie Provinces account for 26.7% of the ethnic associations while 7.6% are situation<sup>ed</sup> in British Columbia and 0.2% in the Maritimes. All the ethnic associations follow the trend of concentration in Ontario.

---

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table II.





with the Ukrainian associations well distributed in the Prairies. Although the German group have a moderate number of associations in the Prairie provinces the Italian and Dutch associations are thinly distributed there. Table VI shows a goodly number of Italian associations in British Columbia while with the Dutch associations concentration in Ontario is particularly accentuated.

The only ethnic group that appears to have a fairly equal number of associations in both Ontario and Quebec is the Italian. There are a number of German associations reporting from Quebec, but the Ukrainians are hardly represented in that province and the Dutch not at all.

To acquire more information about the size of the communities in which the associations were located three categories were drawn up -- for towns of less than 20,000 persons, towns of from 20,000 to 150,000 persons and cities of over 150,000 persons. The following table shows the size of the communities and the percentage of associations of the four ethnic groups located in them for the mailed returns.



TABLE VII

Size of Community and Percentage of Ethnic  
Associations Located in them -- Mailed Returns

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
Towns of less than 20,000	12.2	20.7	15.9	31.8
20,000 to 150,000	36.7	49.5	17.5	13.6
More than 150,000	38.8	23.4	61.9	43.2
Not Specified	12.3	6.4	4.7	11.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Commission Survey

From Table VII, the most marked feature is the relatively high percentage of both Italian and German associations located in the larger urban areas. The Germans and Italian groups show a small percentage of associations in the smaller towns while the reverse is true of the Ukrainian and particularly the Dutch groups.

The same table, as the previous one, repeated for the field worker returns,<sup>1</sup> generally reflects the urban bias of the technique used in that the clear majority of all the ethnic associations reporting by field workers are located in the largest urban areas.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table III.



## Summary

The return rates on mailed questionnaires were satisfactory while the field worker returns were encouragingly high. A total of 487 associations reported out a possible 737 on our final lists.

Respondent reaction was generally good. Most associations chose to answer the English language version of the questionnaire. Ukrainians and Italian associations showed a preference for the versions of the questionnaire in their own languages. The German and Dutch associations did not generally show same preference. The French language version was hardly used.

Of the ethnic associations reporting, 49.9% are located in Ontario, 26.7% in the Prairies and only 12.1% in Quebec. The preponderance of Ukrainian associations reporting, raises the need to stress intra and inter group comparisons.





## CHAPTER III

### MEMBERSHIP IN ETHNIC ASSOCIATIONS

Three significant characteristics of membership have been selected for anylysis in this chapter. They are as follows:- the size of membership, the ethnic exclusiveness of membership and the relation between immigrant arrival in Canada and the composition of membership. These characteristics will be related to the time period in which the association was founded and the location of associations so that variations in membership patterns for the four groups can be explained.

#### Size of Membership

Four categories of membership size were drawn up;- first for associations with less than ten members (very small);- second for associations with ten to fifty members (small);- third for those with fifty to 500 members (medium);- fourth for those associations with more than 500 members (large). Returns from associations reporting by the mailed questionnaire reveal the following size of membership patterns:



TABLE VIII

Percentages of Associations and Membership Size.  
(Mailed Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Very Small: less than 10 members	0.0	5.4	0.0	2.3
Small: 10 - 50	22.4	43.8	14.3	29.5
Medium: 50 - 500	53.1	43.8	76.2	45.5
Large: 500 +	18.4	4.5	9.5	20.5
Not Specified:	6.1	2.5	0.0	2.2
	<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0

Source: Commission Survey

The previous table shows that the German and Dutch groups tend to have mainly medium sized associations with a relatively high proportion of large associations. The Italians mainly have medium sized associations as do the Ukrainians, with the exception that the Ukrainians have a very high proportion of small sized associations.



TABLE IX

Percentages of Associations and Membership Size.

(Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Very Small: less than 10 members	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Small: 10 - 50	16.7	17.7	27.3	50.0
Medium: 50 - 500	50.0	54.9	60.6	22.7
Large: 500 +	33.3	23.0	10.6	22.7
Not Specified:	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Commission Survey.

The table showing field worker returns largely confirms the findings of the mailed returns in that, in large urban areas, the Germans have a relatively high percentage of large associations. Although the German, Ukrainian and Italian groups mainly have medium sized associations in the metropolitan areas, it is the Italians and also the Dutch that have the highest percentage of small sized associations.



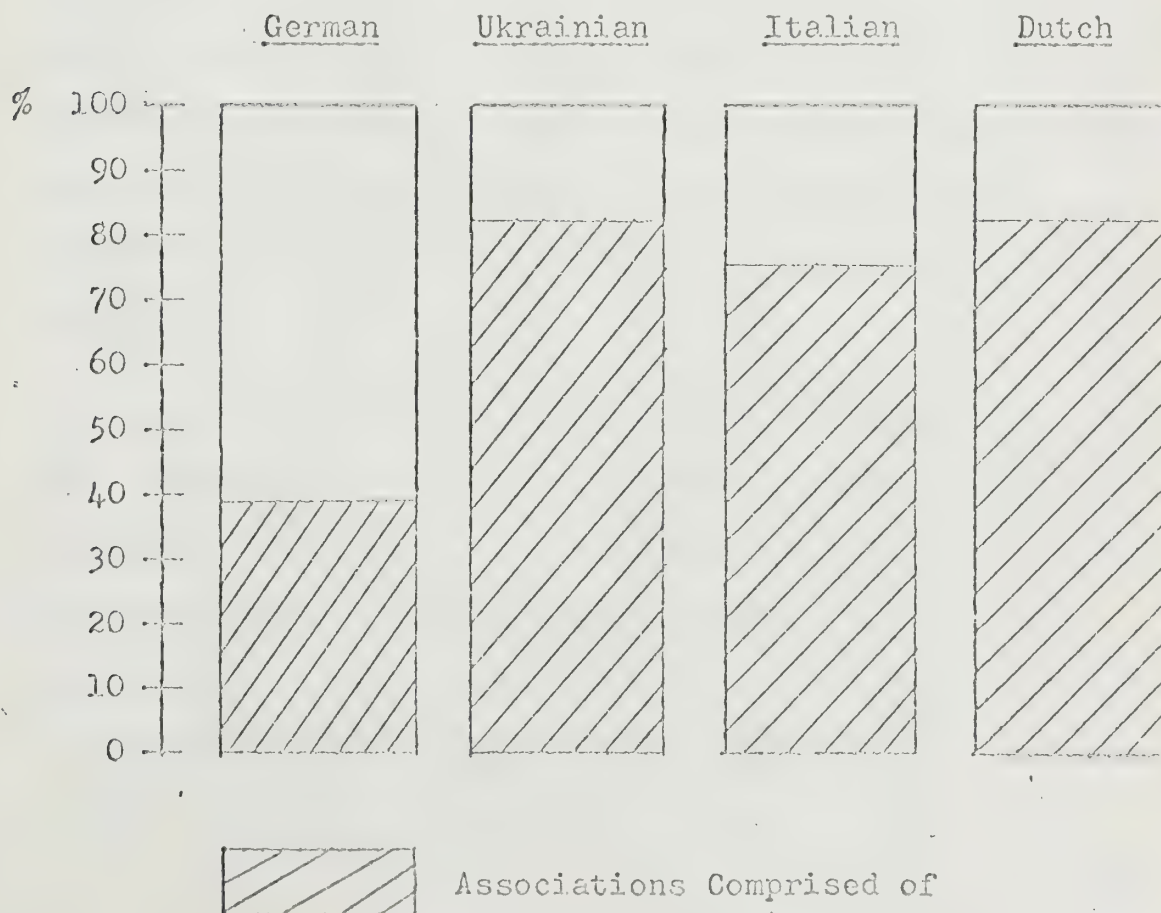


## Ethnic Exclusiveness

Information regarding the composition of membership gives some indication of the "ethnic exclusiveness" for the associations of the four groups concerned.

TABLE X

Percentage of Ethnic Associations  
Whose Membership is Totally Comprised  
of Persons of the Same Ethnic Group.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)



Associations Comprised of  
Persons of the Same Ethnic Group.



The greater number of Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch associations cater solely for members of their own ethnic group. Most German ethnic associations, on the other hand, permit the membership of "non-Germans" to varying degrees.

For the mailed returns,<sup>1</sup> 26.5% of the German associations reported that up to ten members in every hundred was not of German origin. They further reported that 30.6% of their associations had from ten to fifty "non-Germans" in every hundred.

The field worker returns<sup>2</sup> generally show a higher degree of ethnic exclusiveness in that all four groups have a higher proportion of associations with memberships drawn solely from their own groups. However, German associations again show the highest proportion of "other" members, although there are not as great as those for the mailed returns.

Bearing in mind the fact that field worker operations were centred in the metropolitan areas, associations located in such areas all show a higher degree of ethnic exclusiveness than associations located elsewhere.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table IV.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid -- Supplementary Table V.



## Canadian Born Membership

The mailed returns<sup>1</sup> indicate that over a third of the ethnic associations, for all groups, have up to thirty out of a hundred Canadian born members. This relationship of a third of the associations possessing up to a third of Canadian born members is slightly higher for the field worker returns.<sup>2</sup>

The pattern that emerges for inter group comparisons is this. The Ukrainian group has the highest proportion of associations in which 71 - 99% of the membership is Canadian born.<sup>3</sup> They also have the highest proportion of associations in which 71 - 70% of the membership is Canadian born. However, the Italian, Dutch and particularly German groups have the highest proportion of associations in which 1 - 30% of the membership is Canadian born.

The following table shows the proportion of associations, for all groups, whose entire membership was born outside Canada.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table VI.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid -- Supplementary Table VII.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid -- Supplementary Table VIII.





TABLE XI

## Percentages of Ethnic Associations

All of Whose Members

Were Born Outside Canada.

(Mailed and Field Worker Returns).



Associations comprised totally

of Members born outside Canada.



Entry of Members into Canada  
and the Age of the Associations.

None of the ethnic associations reported memberships entirely composed of immigrants who had entered Canada before 1946. Based on both mailed and field worker returns,<sup>1</sup> roughly a third of the associations for all groups, revealed memberships of which up to 30% had entered Canada before 1946.

However, immigrants arriving in Canada in the post World War II period, have increasingly made up the dominant proportion of association membership.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Tables IX and X.



TABLE XII  
Percentages of Associations and Proportion  
of Membership Which Entered Canada Since 1946.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns).

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
All Membership Entered Since 1946:	10.4	12.9	17.1	43.9
71 - 99% Entered Since 1946:	41.8	12.9	25.6	39.4
31 - 70% Entered Since 1946:	31.3	21.8	27.9	10.6
1 - 30% Entered Since 1946:	13.4	28.0	22.5	4.5
% Entered at Other Time:	0.0	13.3	3.1	0.0
Not Specified:	3.1	11.1	3.8	1.6
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

Source: Commission Survey.

The Dutch have the highest proportion of associations (43.9%) totally composed of immigrants who have entered Canada since 1946. The Germans follow with 41.8% of their associations containing from 71 - 99 members in a hundred who have settled in Canada since 1946. The Italians have





25.6% of their associations in the same category while the Ukrainians, as would be expected, indicate that most of their associations have a small proportion of their membership comprised of immigrants to Canada in the more recent period. The tables<sup>1</sup> for mailed and field worker returns show some discrepancy. For instance, the mailed returns indicate a significantly higher proportion of Ukrainian associations, totally composed of immigrants to Canada since 1946, than do the field worker. However, the reverse is true of the Dutch associations in that the field worker returns show a higher proportion of Dutch associations whose membership is totally composed of immigrants to Canada since 1946.

The associations were asked to place the founding of their organizations into one of three time periods:- Pre. 1914:- 1914 - 1945 and Post 1946. The following table shows the time distribution of association foundations.

TABLE XIII  
Percentages of Associations and Time of Founding.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Pre. 1914:	9.0	2.2	5.5	0.0
1914 - 1945:	14.9	38.2	28.1	3.0
Post 1946:	76.1	59.6	66.4	97.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Commission Survey.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Tables XI and XII.



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The greater part of the associations of the four groups were founded in the post Second World War period. Even the Ukrainians who have the lowest proportion of their membership comprised of more recent immigrants have 59.6% of their associations founded in the post 1946 era which would seem to indicate both high second generation immigrant activity <sup>and</sup> ~~or~~ some reorganization of older associations. The Dutch show the greatest proportion of recent foundations with 97.0% of their associations coming into existence since 1946. The Germans follow with 77.1% and the Italians with 66.4%. The mailed returns<sup>1</sup> generally show higher proportions of recent foundings and these higher percentages with mailed returns are particularly marked with the Ukrainian group.

### Summary

It is now possible to list out the principle characteristics of membership patterns for Canada's German, Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch ethnic associations.

At least half of Canada's ethnic associations are located in Ontario. Most associations are medium sized (50 - 500 members). The German group have the highest percentage of large associations of over five hundred

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Tables XIII and XIV.



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members, mainly located in metropolitan areas. Italian associations are the only ones that are fairly evenly distributed between Ontario and Quebec (Toronto and Montreal). The Germans have several large associations in the province of Quebec (Montreal) but the Ukrainian and Dutch groups are hardly represented by associations in French Canada. Although at least half of the Ukrainian associations are located in Ontario, and are mainly medium sized -- they also have a high proportion of small sized associations (10 - 50 members) in the Prairie provinces.

The Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch groups have associations that tend to cater solely to members of their own ethnic groups. The German associations permit, to varying degrees, the membership of 'non-Germans'.

Immigrants to Canada since 1946 dominate the membership of ethnic associations. Most ethnic associations, including those of the Ukrainian group, have been founded since 1946.



## CHAPTER IV

### ORGANIZATION OF ETHNIC ASSOCIATIONS

This chapter aims at providing information on various aspects of the organization of ethnic associations. These aspects include:- the affiliations of associations;- frequency of and attendance at meetings;- an analysis of officers and the structure of associations.

#### Affiliations

From the lists of ethnic associations that were compiled it was evident, from nomenclature alone, that many associations were part of some larger union or league and had become associated through other interests besides similar ethnicity.<sup>1</sup>

In order to probe both the extent and nature of these affiliations -- four categories were drawn up. The associations were asked if they were connected with:- first, a large Canadian organization of the same ethnic group and religion;- second, a large Canadian organization of the same ethnic group but not particularly of the same religion;- third, some other

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<sup>1</sup> Chapter V examines the major activities of the associations and their social, recreational and religious interests.

*J. A. [unclear]*





large Canadian organization;- fourth, some other large American organization.

TABLE XIV

Percentages of Associations and Type of Affiliations  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Connected with a large Canadian Organization of the same ethnic group and religion:	3.2	58.3	31.3	18.5
Connected with a large Canadian Organization of the same ethnic group but not particularly the same religion:	77.4	27.8	34.4	18.5
Some other large Canadian Organization:	16.1	13.2	15.6	59.3
A large American Organization of the same ethnic group:	3.3	0.7	18.7	3.7
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Commission Survey

In the first category, the most marked feature is the high proportion of Ukrainian associations (58.3%) which are affiliated to a large Canadian organization of the same ethnic group and religion. Ukrainian associations therefore



tend to be linked in leagues or unions, of the same ethnicity and religion. The German group show the highest proportion (77.4%) of associations linked to a large Canadian organization of the same ethnicity but not particularly of the same religion. The Dutch group easily shows the highest proportion (59.3%) of associations affiliated to a large Canadian organization in which the question of ethnicity and religion does not pre-condition the connection. It is the Italian group which possesses the largest proportion of associations (18.7%) linked to large American organizations of the same ethnic group.

Exploring the religious connection more closely, the table on the following page shows the percentages of associations linked to a church.



TABLE XV

Percentages of Associations Linked to a Church  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Linked to Church:	10.6	48.4	12.7	54.5
Not Linked:	87.9	51.6	85.7	45.5
Not Specified:	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Commission Survey

Overall, the Dutch groups show the highest percentage of associations linked to a Church (54.5%) followed by the Ukrainian group with (48.4%). Since the Dutch groups indicated the highest proportion of affiliations to a large Canadian organization in which ethnicity and religion were not considerations, it is reasonable to assume that their religious connection is mainly of a local type and expressed in associations that are mainly religious in character.





## Meetings

It was considered that the frequency of meetings would provide an insight into the extent to which the associations are organized.

TABLE XVI

Percentages of Associations and Number of  
General Meetings Held in the Last 12 Months.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
More than 13 General Meetings:	20.9	9.3	3.1	7.6
3 - 13:	41.8	50.2	73.4	24.2
1 or 2:	32.8	37.3	20.3	62.1
None:	1.5	1.8	2.3	6.1
Not Specified:	3.0	1.4	0.9	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

Source: Commission Survey



From the previous table it appears that most associations, for all groups except the Dutch, have general meetings at least once a month. The German group has the highest proportion of associations (20.9%) of all the groups, which hold more than one meeting a month. The Dutch group seem to hold general meetings less frequently. Most associations (62.1%) hold less than two meetings a year.

TABLE XVII

Percentages of Associations and Number of  
Committee Meetings Held in the Last 12 Months.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
More than 15:	37.3	24.4	22.5	19.7
1 - 15:	46.3	64.4	49.6	65.2
None:	9.0	8.4	23.3	15.1
Not Specified:	7.4	2.8	4.6	0.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Commission Survey



It was considered that the frequency of Committee meetings would give some indication of executive activity. As with general meetings, most of the associations, for all the four groups, have committee meetings at least once a month. The German group again show the highest proportion of associations (37.3%) having committee meetings more frequently than once a month.

Most associations, for all groups, reported that at least half of the membership attended general meetings.<sup>1</sup>

### Officers

Certain information was sought regarding association officers. This data concerns the proportion of officers who were either Canadian born, entered Canada before 1946 or after 1946. Details were also requested concerning the length of time association officers had served on the executive.

A consideration, more important later in this survey when the attitudes of associations are discussed but still relevant for this chapter, is the fact that it was the officers who completed the questionnaire and acted, and still act, as spokesmen for the associations. Consequently, information regarding the time of arrival of officers in Canada and the 'entrenchment' of the executives could well have significant implications.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XV.



The greater part of ethnic associations have little (less than 30.0%) or no Canadian born officers on their executives.<sup>1</sup> Approximately a third of the associations, except for the Dutch, have up to a third of their executives comprised of officers who entered Canada before 1946.<sup>2</sup> Most associations have at least two thirds of their executives comprised of officers who entered Canada since 1946.<sup>3</sup> The Dutch group have the highest proportion of associations (72.7%) whose executives are entirely made up of more recent immigrants to Canada.

Three time periods were drawn up for the length of time spent by officers on their executives. They were:- first, for more than ten years;- second, for two to ten years;- third, for less than two years.

It was found that few associations had officers so entrenched in their positions that they had served in the same capacity for more than ten years.<sup>4</sup> However, the Ukrainian groups reported the highest degree of officers 'entrenchment' with 28.0% of their associations having up to a third of their officers serving for more than ten years. The Dutch groups, on the other hand, clearly show the highest proportion of associations (86.4%) which do not contain any officers who have served for more than ten years.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II - Supplementary Table XVI.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. -- Supplementary Table XVII.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. -- Supplementary Table XVIII.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. -- Supplementary Table XIX.





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Most associations, at least half for all groups, have officers on their executives whose length of tenure falls within the two to ten year category. Over 40.0%<sup>1</sup> of German and Dutch associations have executives on which up to 70.0% of the officers have served from two to ten years.

About a quarter of the associations in the survey,<sup>2</sup> for all groups, report executives comprised of officers who have served for less than two years. The Dutch group show the highest proportion of associations (24.2%) with up to 70.0% of its officers having served for less than two years. The German group indicate 47.8% of their associations with up to 30.0% of their officers in this category.

### Summary

Most associations have some form of affiliation. The greater part of Ukrainian associations enjoy affiliations in which similar ethnicity and religion are important considerations. Most German associations are affiliated to larger Canadian organizations of the same ethnic group but similarity of religion is not important. The Dutch group easily show the highest proportion of associations affiliated to a large Canadian organization in which the question of

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid. -- Supplementary Table XX.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid. -- Supplementary Table XXI.



ethnicity and religion does not pre-condition the connection. The Italian group have the highest proportion of associations linked to large American organizations of the same ethnic group.

As far as the frequency of general and committee meetings is concerned the German associations tend to be most active. Regarding association officers, most associations have at least two thirds of their executives comprised of officers who entered Canada since 1946. With the Dutch associations this is particularly marked.

The Ukrainian groups reveal most officer 'entrenchment' in the fact that they have the highest proportion of associations staffed by officers who have served for more than ten years. The Dutch associations show the highest proportion of officers on their executives who have served for less than two years. Most associations have officers who have served from two to ten years.



ACTIVITIES OF ETHNIC ASSOCIATIONS

Section IV of the questionnaire<sup>1</sup> seeks to provide information on the activities of ethnic associations. Some twenty-one categories of activity were originally listed out but some of these have been combined, others omitted, to leave a final selection of fifteen activities. These activities are as follows:- (i) sports, (ii) services for immigrants, (iii) discussion groups, (iv) drama, (v) English instruction, (vi) French instruction, (vii) ethnic language instruction, (viii) history of the old country, (ix) instruction in Canadian ways, (x) religious instruction, (xi) religious activity, (xii) community fund raising, (xiii) following old country politics, (xiv) other political activity and (xv) publications.

Before discussing the survey results of activities, it would be useful to mention something of the aims of the associations themselves. The associations were asked whether the object of their organization was to enjoy leisure time activity or achieve certain long term goals. They reported as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix I -- Pp.



TABLE XVIII

Percentages of Associations and Aims  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Enjoy Leisure Time Activities:	40.4	49.7	34.2	50.0
Achieve Long Term Goals:	47.4	28.4	32.9	32.1
Not Specified:	12.2	21.9	32.9	17.9
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Commission Survey

An interesting aspect of this result was the fairly high proportion of associations which did not commit themselves. In addition, the reasonably equal distribution of associations between those enjoying leisure time activities and those which aimed at achieving long term goals again raises various points. It would seem that many associations do not hold a fixed view of their objectives -- either in terms of long term aims (which would possibly imply ethnocentric goals) -- or in terms of a specific activity carried out in leisure time. This in turn emphasizes the fact that ethnic associations are primarily voluntary in nature and very



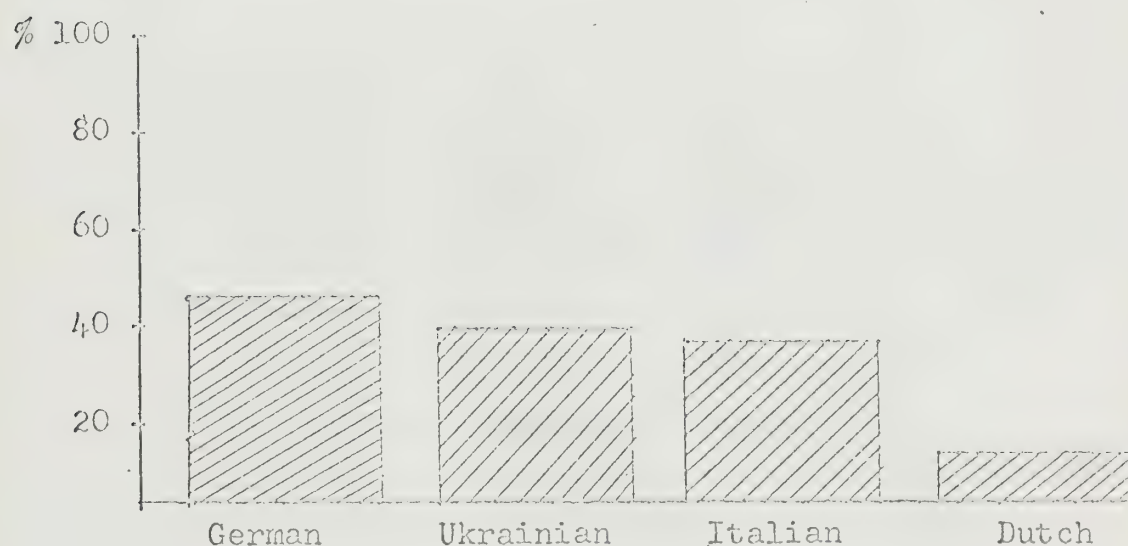


much spare time ventures.

Turning to the selected activities, the associations were first asked if they sponsored athletic activities for members. The results, diagrammatically, were as follows:

TABLE XVIX

Percentages of Associations Engaging  
in Sports Activities. (i)



Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXII

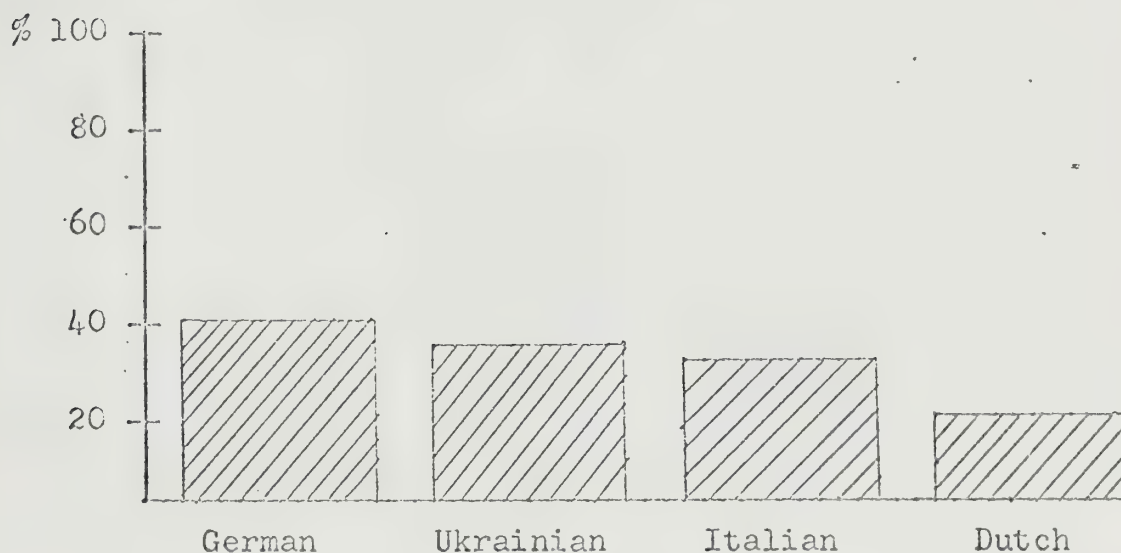
In the questionnaire, the associations were asked whether they provided financial aid for recent immigrants as well as other services to immigrants. Both these questions were combined under 'services for immigrants' and the results were as follows:-



TABLE XX

Percentages of Associations Providing  
Services for Immigrants. (ii).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXIII

An interesting feature of this result is that considering the very small number of recent immigrants to Canada from the Ukraine, 38.2% of Ukrainian associations still provide services for immigrants.

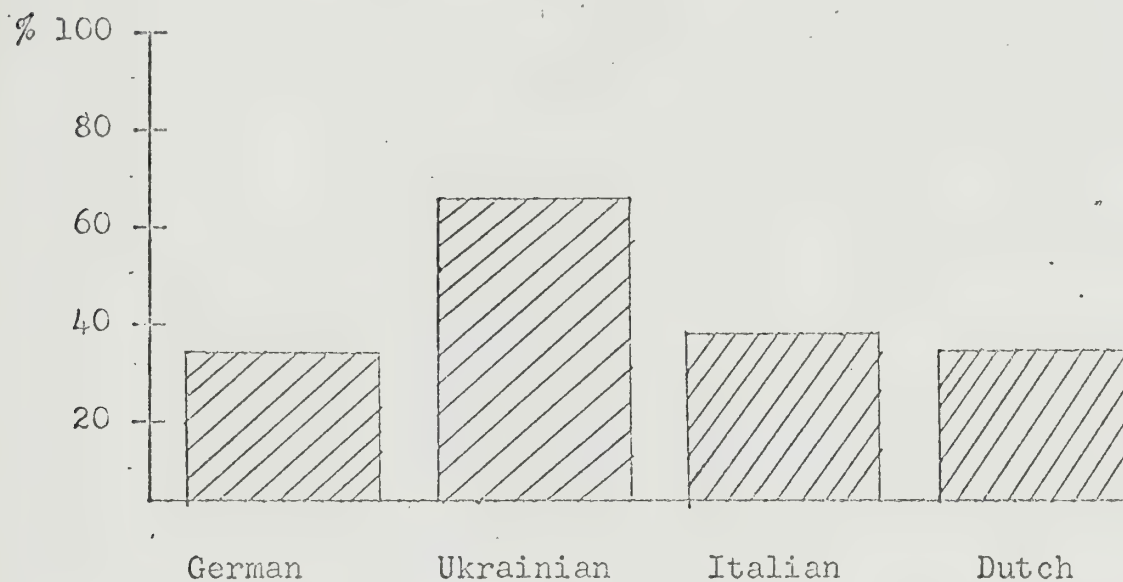
Regarding participation in discussion groups the associations reported as follows:



TABLE XXI

Percentages of Associations Holding  
Discussion Groups on Various Topics. (iii).

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Source: Commission Survey

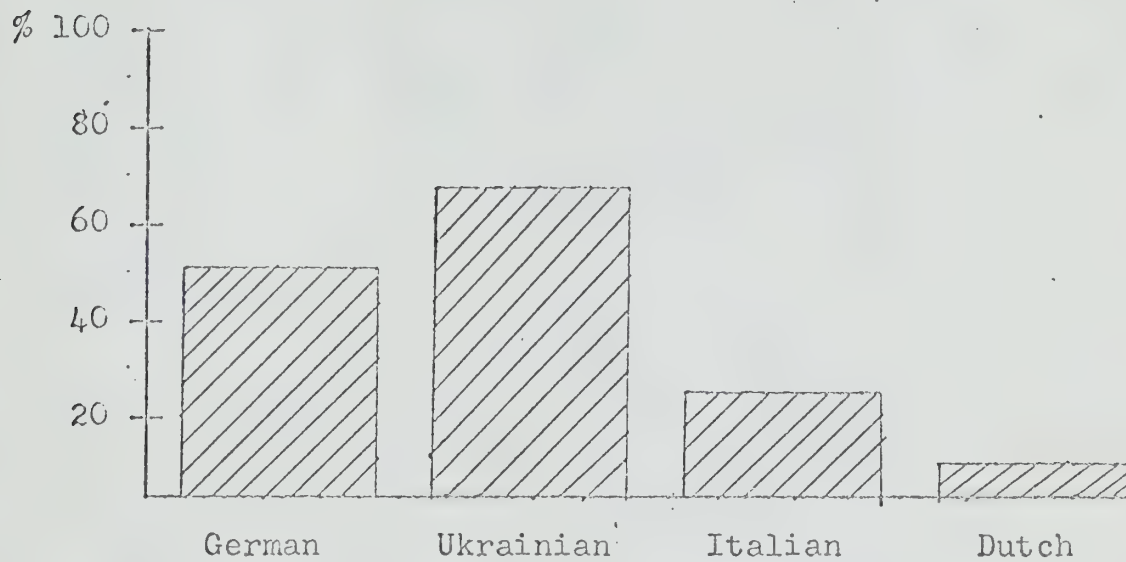
See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXIV

The associations were asked whether they engaged in organized dramatic activities (singing, dancing, etc.,) the results were:-



TABLE XXII

Percentages of Associations  
Engaging in Drama. (iv).



Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXV

The Ukrainian associations, more than any other group, place emphasis on dramatic activities with 69.3% of their associations sponsoring such activities.

Information was also sought regarding the practice of language instruction as an organized activity. Associations instructing English reported as follows:

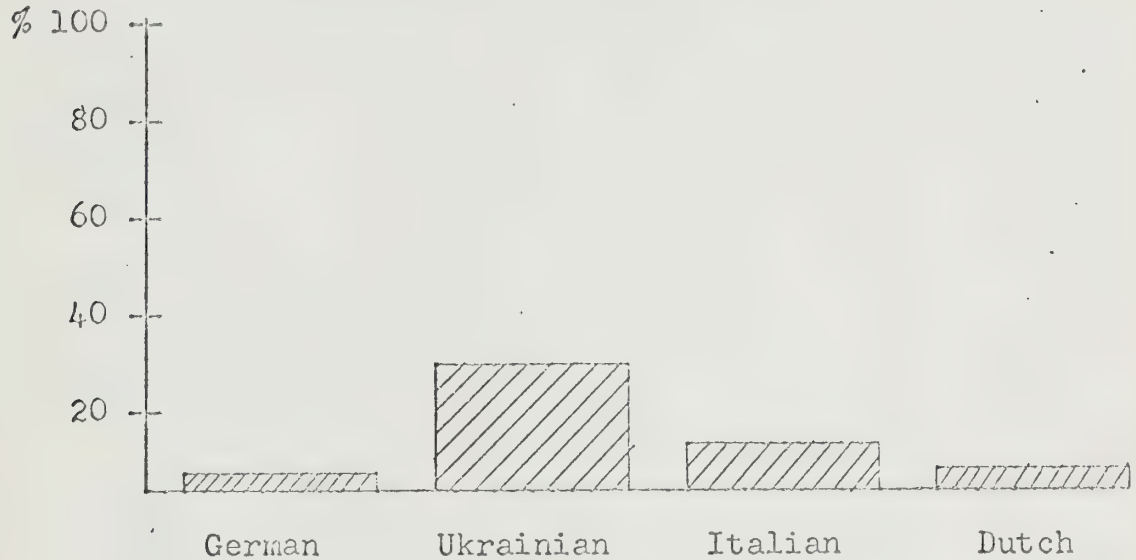




TABLE XXIII

Percentages of Associations  
Instructing English. (v)

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXVI

The Ukrainian groups show the highest proportion of associations (30.2%) instructing English but, in general, the greater part of ethnic associations do not give English instruction.



Associations instructing French, reported as follows:

TABLE XXIV

Percentages of Associations  
Instructing French. (vi.)

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXVII

The German group does not have one association reporting as giving instruction in French, while a negligible quantity of associations from other groups teach the language.

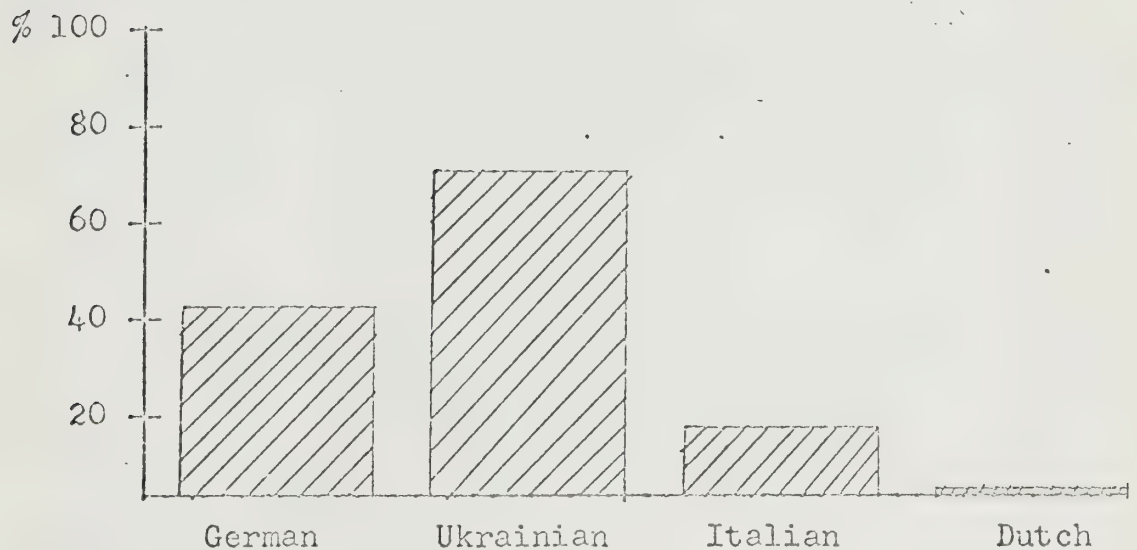
The situation vis-à-vis instruction in the association's mother tongue or ethnic language is somewhat different. Associations instructing their own language reported as follows:



TABLE XXV

Percentages of Associations Instructing  
Own Ethnic Language. (vii).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXVIII

The Ukrainian group show the highest degree of activity in the area of language instruction with 70.2% of their associations giving organized lessons in their own ethnic language. The Germans follow with 44.8% of their associations giving instruction in German.

An interesting aspect of instruction in the ethnic language is the variation between mailed and field worker



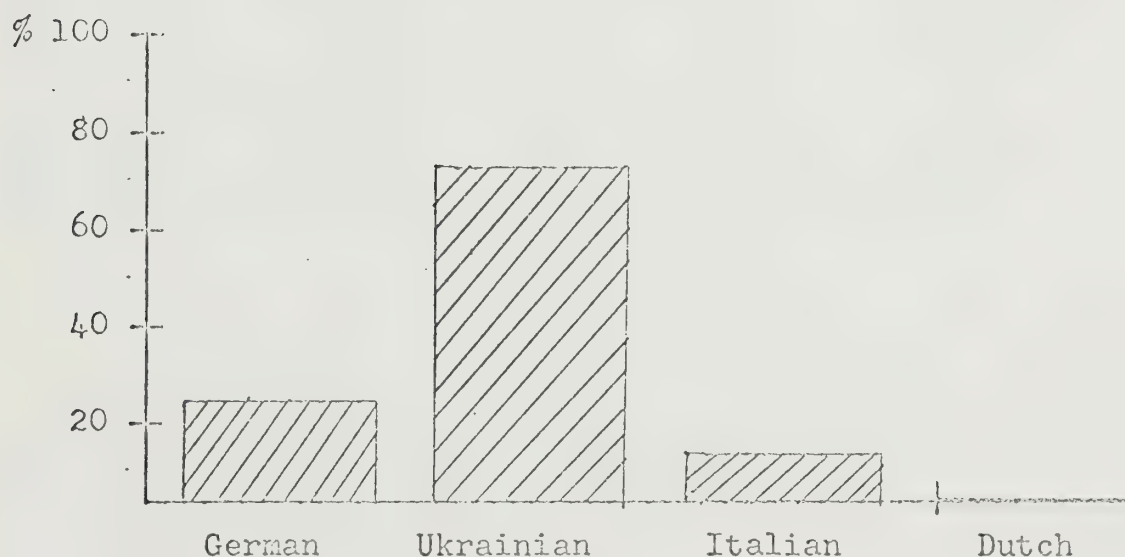
returns.<sup>1</sup> While the degree of inter group variation remains fairly consistent, the field worker returns, embodying considerable urban bias, generally show a lower proportion of associations giving instruction in the ethnic language than the mailed returns.

Associations instructing members in the history of their 'old country', reported as follows:

TABLE XXVI

Percentages of Associations Instructing  
History of their Old Country. (viii).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXI

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Tables XVIX & XXX.





The same pattern of results emerges with associations instructing the history of the 'old country' as occurred with the returns of associations instructing their own ethnic language. The Ukrainian groups again show the highest proportion of associations (74.2%) instructing 'old country' history, followed by the German groups with 25.4%. Both this activity and the instruction of the mother tongue can be termed 'ethnically retentive' in the sense that its intention is to preserve certain cultural values of the ethnic group.

On the other hand, instruction in English or French, in the context of Canadian society, could be termed 'integrative' activity. While the proportion of ethnic associations instructing English or French is marginal, the overall percentage teaching 'canadian ways' is more encouraging. The following table shows the returns of associations instructing this 'integrative' activity:



TABLE XXVII

Percentages of Associations  
Instructing Canadian Ways. (ix).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXII

Again the Ukrainian groups show the highest proportion of associations (44.9%) instructing 'Canadian ways' followed by the German groups with 28.4%, the Italian with 22.5% and the Dutch with 18.5%.

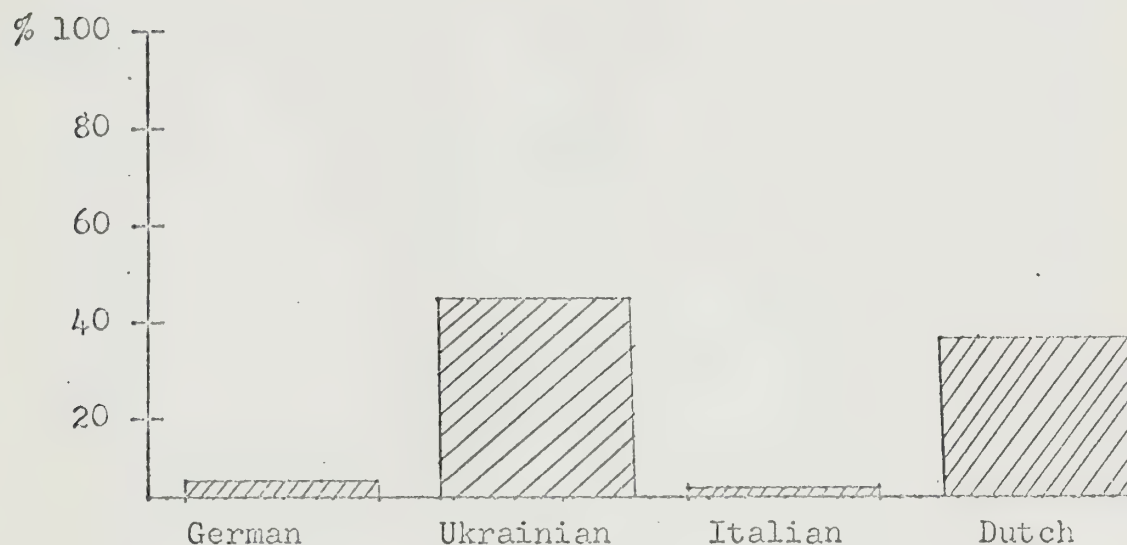
With regard to religious matters, the associations were asked whether they first; -- gave religious instruction; -- second, engaged in religious activity. The results were as follows:-



TABLE XXVIII

Percentages of Associations  
Instructing Religion. (x).

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Source: Commission Survey

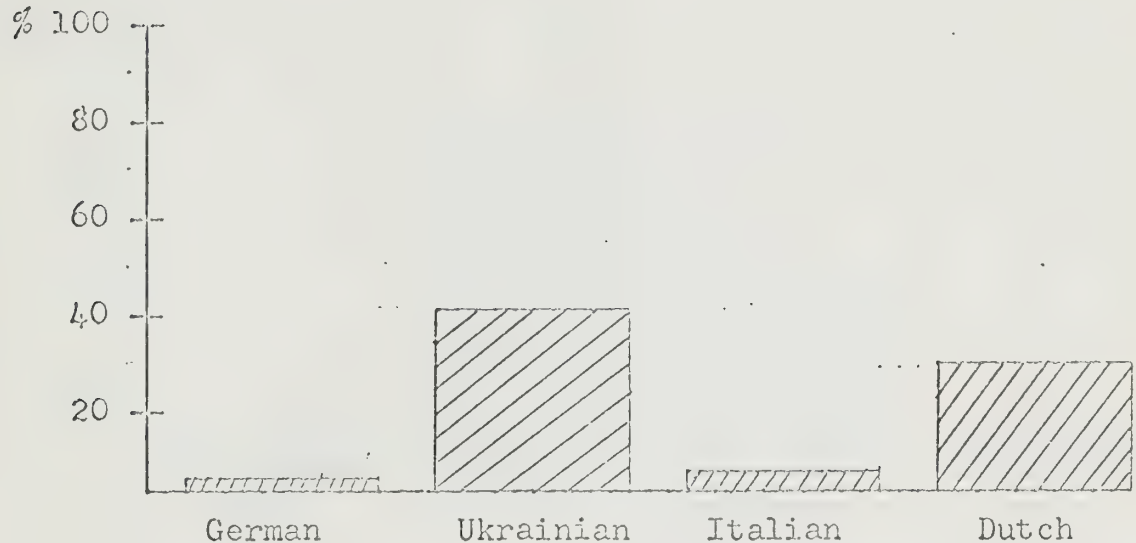
See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXIII



TABLE XXIX

Percentages of Associations  
Engaging in Religious Activity. (xi)

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXIV

As will be noted, the two previous results are fairly consistent, with the Ukrainian groups reporting over 40.0% of their associations both instructing and engaging in religious activities. The Dutch follow in both cases with over 30% of their associations engaging in religious activities.

Fund raising in the community was considered an important activity and the associations reported as follows:





TABLE XXX

Percentages of Associations Engaging  
in Community Fund Raising. (xii).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXV

The Ukrainian groups show the highest proportion of associations (72.4%) engaging in Community fund raising, followed by the Italian group with 41.9%.

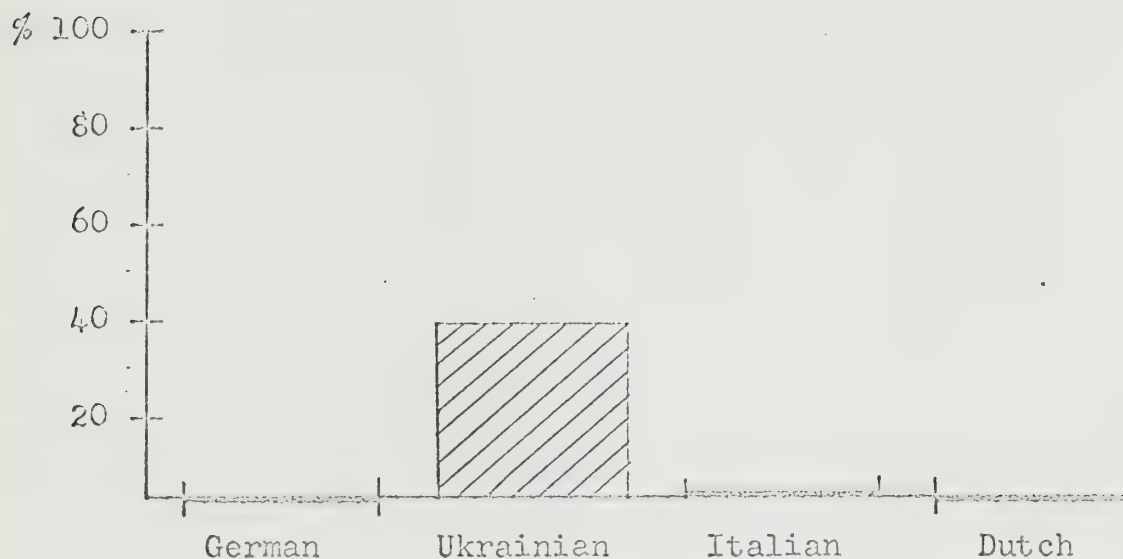
The following of 'old country politics' as an association activity could be classified as "ethnically retentive". The returns of associations engaging in this activity were as follows:



TABLE XXXI

Percentages of Associations Following  
Old Country Politics. (xiii).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXVI

The German and Dutch groups do not report a single association following 'old country politics' while 40.0% of Ukrainian associations engage in this activity.

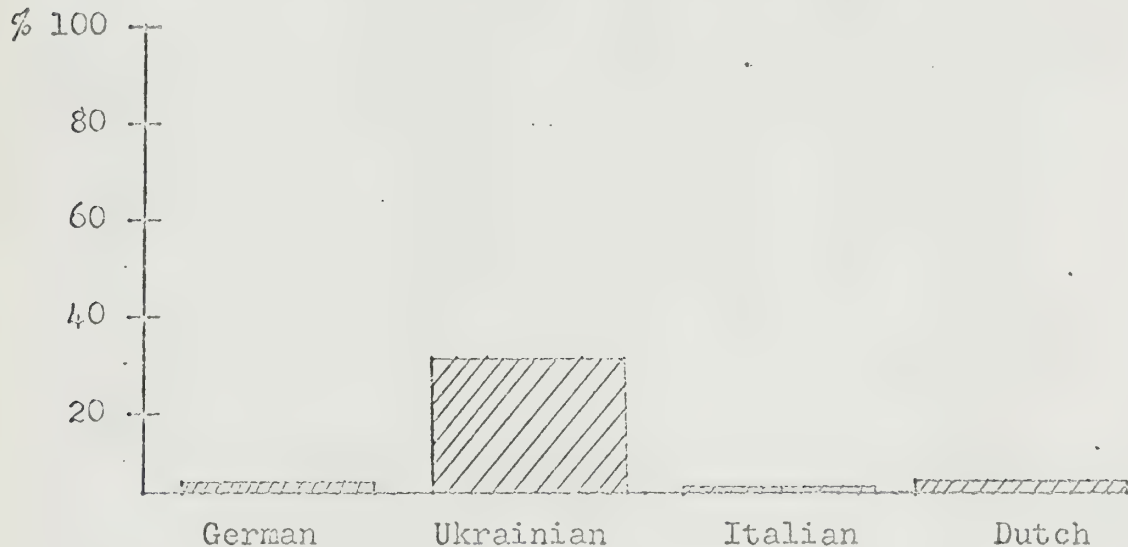
The returns of associations engaging in 'other political activities' are as follows:



TABLE XXXIII

Percentages of Associations Engaging  
in Other Political Activities. (xiv).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXVII

The Ukrainian groups again show the highest proportion of associations (32.9%) engaging in other political activities.

Regarding the incidence of regular publication, the associations reported as follows:



TABLE XXXIII

Percentages of Associations Producing  
a Regular Publication. (xv).

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Source: Commission Survey

See: Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXVIII

The percentages of associations producing a regular publication are in general, depressed -- since the particular question soliciting this information was multiple choice in design. Hence Supplementary Table XXXVIII also provides information on 'irregular' and 'other' publications.





## Summary

It would seem that the ethnic associations are split on the question of their objectives. A fairly high proportion of associations from the four groups (10.0% - 30.0%) were unwilling to commit themselves as to whether their organization aimed at achieving long term goals or enjoying certain leisure time activities.

In the coverage of activities, some distinction was made between those that were "ethnically retentive" and those that were "integrative" (in the context of Canadian society). However, there are a number of activities where this distinction is not particularly meaningful. (i) Sports, (ii) Services for immigrants, (iii) discussion groups, (iv) drama, (x) religious instruction, (xi) religious activity, (xii) Community fund raising, (xiv) other political activity and (xv) publications, are all activities which could equally well inverse ethnic consciousness or, on the other hand, promote a sense of Canadian identity.

The survey data shows that, apart from (i) sports and (ii) services for immigrants (where the German group have the largest percentage of associations participating), the Ukrainian group consistently report the highest proportion of associations engaging in:- (iii) discussion groups, (iv) drama, (x) religious instruction, (xi) religious



activity, (xii) community fund raising, (xiv) other political activities and (xv) publications. It should also be pointed out that the Dutch groups show a goodly proportion of associations engaging in (x) religious instruction and (xi) religious activity.

Such activities as, (v) English instruction, (vi) French instruction and (ix) instruction in Canadian ways, were classified as 'integrative' in the context of Canadian society. The survey data shows that the overwhelming majority of ethnic associations do not give instruction in either of Canada's two official languages. When it comes to the teaching of Canadian ways the Ukrainian groups report the highest percentage of associations (44.9%) engaging in this activity, but the fact remains that the clear majority of all ethnic associations do not follow this pursuit.

With regard to "ethnically retentive" activities ((vii) ethnic language instruction, (viii) history of the old country, (xiii) following old country politics), only the Ukrainian groups show a solid majority of their associations (70.0%) engaging in (vii) ethnic language instruction and (viii) history of the old country. The Ukrainian groups report 40.0% of their associations engaging in activity (xiii) -- the following of old country politics. The German and Dutch groups do not report a single association engaging in activity (xiii); while the Italian



groups only report 1.5% of their associations following old country politics.

From these results, it is possible to underline several observations about the activities of ethnic associations. Associations are generally unsure of their objectives. The overwhelming majority of ethnic associations do not engage in overtly 'integrative' activity. Apart from Ukrainian associations, most associations do not pursue activities that are expressly "ethnically retentive".



## CHAPTER VI

### ATTITUDES OF ETHNIC ASSOCIATIONS

The ethnic associations were asked to give their views on a range of problems that confront this Royal Commission -- mainly involving representation of minority groups, education, the teaching of languages and religion and attitudes towards governmental power. The purpose of this chapter is simply to record the attitudes of ethnic associations to these problems. The following chapter will then attempt to relate these results to the general question of bilingualism and biculturalism.

The questions in this section<sup>1</sup> were multiple choice in design in order to register a range of response. It was appreciated that the officers of the associations, who were completing the questionnaire, might have different views from the associations themselves. It was suspected that the officers would tend to be more opinionated. Accordingly, the respondents were first asked for their personal views and then asked to give the associations' view on the same question. The most natural consequence of this measure

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix I, Section II, Pp. , for examples of these questions.





showed itself in a consistantly higher percentage of non-commitment, for all ethnic groups, when the view of the association was requested. The German and Dutch officers particularly, were most punctilious in these cases. However, the opinions of the spokesmen were generally consistent with those of the associations. In a few instances, a high percentage of non-commitment distorted the results and comparisons have therefore been made with the private views of the respondents -- although it is the views of the association with which this survey is most concerned.

Many of the claims for recognition, made by spokesmen for the ethnic groups, rest on their sense of identity and cohesiveness of number. The Canada Census, in requesting information on ethnic origins, supplies data on the size of the various ethnic groups. It is not unreasonable to assume that those ethnic groups which strongly support the retention of this entry in the Census are more than concerned with preserving their identity. On the other hand, it has been known for some time that certain segments of ethnic groups object to the inclusion of this entry. They feel that it could provide the basis for present and future discrimination. Others are anxious to see the question



dropped since it is a reminder of an immigrant status, perhaps an inferior status, which they are anxious to lose by merging themselves in a wider Canadian identity.

Accordingly, the spokesmen for the associations were asked, "Some Canadians argue that it would be more in the spirit of national unity to remove questions on ethnic origin from the Census questionnaire, while other Canadians disagree. What do you personally feel about this problem?"<sup>1</sup> The results were as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix I, Section II, P.



TABLE XXXIII

Percentages of Associations and Personal Attitudes of  
Spokesmen to the Removal of Entries in Canada's Census  
referring to Ethnic Origin.

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Definitely Object: (Question should be removed)	37.3	5.8	44.2	24.2
Probably should be removed:	6.0	2.2	8.5	13.6
Probably should be retained:	22.4	9.8	10.9	24.2
Definitely should be retained:	28.4	78.7	22.5	27.3
Don't Know:	6.9	3.1	11.6	10.6
Not Specified:	5.0	0.4	2.3	0.1
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Commission Survey.



44.2% of the spokesmen for the Italian associations definitely objected to the question on ethnic origin, while a further 8.5% thought that the question should probably be removed. In effect, 52.7% of the Italian respondents were, in varying degrees, against the entry. The German and also the Dutch respondents showed 37.3% and 24.2% respectively, definitely objecting to the question -- while a further 6.0% and 13.6% thought that the question probably should be removed. In contrast to this an overwhelming 78.7% of the Ukrainian respondents thought that the question definitely should be retained; - 28.4% of the German respondents and 27.3% of the Dutch associations thought likewise.

In effect, only the officers of Italian associations were against having Canada's Italian community statistically reported, while on the other hand the officers of the Ukrainian associations were strongly in favour of having census representation for their groups. Dutch and German officers were almost evenly divided.

When it comes to comparing the views of the reporting officers with the official attitude of the association to census representation, the picture is slightly different.





Of Ukrainian associations 64.4%<sup>1</sup> remained convinced that the question should be retained. For German, Italian and Dutch associations the degree of non-commitment was well over 30%. Italian associations were only 27.9% committed to the removal of the ethnic question in the census. Certainly, the request for an 'official' attitude and the resulting degree of non-commitment from the associations most likely stemmed from a traditional distrust of government control.

Considerable attention was paid in the questionnaire to the attitudes of the associations towards education. Particularly revealing were the attitudes to the teaching of the association's own ethnic language in schools. A simple majority<sup>2</sup> of German and Italian associations, 55.2% and 51.9% respectively, expressed the opinion that the teaching of German and Italian in schools was definitely a good idea. This moderate result is probably what would be expected from associations whose mother tongues rank high in the list of world languages. On the other hand 72.9% of Ukrainian associations expressed the same opinion

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XXXIX.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XL.



about the teaching of their own ethnic language in Canada's public schools. It is quite apparent that the maintenance of their own language through its teaching in schools is of utmost concern to the Ukrainian associations. Conversely, only 24.2% of Dutch associations considered the teaching of Dutch in schools a good idea.

A fairly objective case can be made for the usefulness of language instruction in German and Italian for Canadian students, but the justification for the teaching of the Ukrainian and Dutch languages must most likely lie in more subjective thinking and a definite view of a multi-cultural Canada. The Dutch associations place little stress on the teaching of their language in schools while the Ukrainian associations are overwhelmingly in favour of the teaching of the Ukrainian language.

The associations were further asked for their attitudes towards the teaching of English and French in schools. The percentage of non-commitment on such a key question was high for all groups except the Ukrainian. 50.0%<sup>1</sup> of the Dutch, 44.8% of the German and 34.9% of the Italian association

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XLI.



did not express any opinion on the subject. Most positive of the groups were the Italian associations with 41.9% in favour of the teaching of both French and English in schools. Most opposed to such teaching were the Ukrainian associations with 13.8% definitely against it.

The associations were further asked for their attitudes towards the teaching of religion in schools. Again the percentage<sup>1</sup> of non-commitment from German associations (50.7%) and the Italian associations (37.2%) was high. The Dutch associations, with 68.2% definitely supporting the principle of religious instruction in the schools, showed the highest favourable response, followed by the Ukrainian associations with 57.3% in favour. 37.2% of Italian associations definitely supported the principle of religious education in schools.

Another provocative question sought the attitudes of ethnic associations to the setting up of part-time ethnic schools. All the groups,<sup>2</sup> with the exception of the Dutch, expressed a majority opinion that the setting up of part-

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XLII.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XLIII.



time ethnic schools was definitely a good idea. The Dutch showed a fairly high percentage of non-commitment on this question (39.4%) -- while only 15.2% expressed themselves in favour of part-time ethnic schools. Most interesting was the attitude of the Italian associations of which 51.9% showed themselves definitely supporting the idea of part-time ethnic schools while 24.8% of them were still definitely opposed.

To obtain more information about the associations views on school systems three more questions were included. The associations were asked whether schools should be divided on the basis of different religions or different languages. Their answers were as follows:





TABLE XXXIV

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes Towards the  
setting up of Schools on the basis of different  
Religion and Language.

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Schools Divided by Religions:	1.5	11.5	13.2	63.1
Schools Divided by Language:	9.0	30.7	4.7	3.1
Schools Divided by Both:	9.0	11.6	13.2	3.1
Schools Not Divided:	31.3	16.9	10.9	1.5
Don't Know:	46.2	20.4	48.1	24.6
Not Specified:	3.0	8.9	9.9	4.6
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Commission Survey



A marked feature of this result was that 63.1% of the Dutch associations expressed the view that schools should be divided as the basis of religion. No other group approached this level of response on the religious division of schools. When it came to the proposed division of schools by languages, it was the Ukrainian associations that stood out, 30.7% being in favour of this measure. There was minimal response to the proposed setting up of schools on the basis of both religious and language divisions. A fourth option provided that the schools should not be divided at all. The German associations showed 31.3% in favour of this.

Particularly significant was the response to the "No opinion" or "Don't know" category. The German associations showed 46.2% in this category while the Italian associations indicated 48.1%. In addition there was a further 9.9% of Italian associations which did not specify this attitude. In all 58.0% of Italian associations avoided committing themselves.

To summarize the ethnic associations views towards school systems, their general position was as follows. The majority of Dutch associations supported schools divided by



religions. Over 30.0% of Ukrainian associations supported the idea of schools divided by languages. Over 30.0% of German associations favoured no division of schools. Nearly half of the German associations advanced no opinion while the majority of Italian associations remained uncommitted.

Probing deeper into the attitudes of the associations towards the school system, the associations were asked to specify whether the religious division should be on the basis of Catholic/Non-Catholic while the language division should be on the basis of English/French. Interestingly enough, the Dutch associations,<sup>1</sup> of which 63.1% had expressed themselves in favour of the religious division in principle -- now did not report as positively<sup>2</sup> on the religious division of schools carried out on a Catholic/Non-Catholic basis. The reason for this probably lies in the fact that the Dutch probably preferred to see a further division of the Non-Catholic bloc.

On the question of linguistic division, the Ukrainian associations, which had previously shown 30.7% in favour of the division of schools on the basis of language, now only

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<sup>1</sup> See previous table.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XLIV. In fact the figure was now only 40.9%.



showed 17.9% in favour of the division of schools on the basis of the English/French languages. Most likely, their reaction, like that of the Dutch associations over religion, was heavily tempered by the fact the English/French language division was too exclusive and did not include a separate division for the Ukrainian language.

Over 30.0% of the German associations, which had previously supported the view that the schools should not be divided, maintained a consistent attitude with the more detailed question. Interestingly enough the 16.9% of Ukrainian associations which had previously expressed the view that the schools should not be divided was now increased to 26.8%.<sup>1</sup> A good part of this increase could have resulted from those Ukrainian associations which decided not to support the English/French language division of schools. Both the German and Italian associations, which had previously shown a high percentage of non-commitment, remained consistent.

The associations were further asked<sup>2</sup> their attitudes towards whether it was a good idea for English and French children to be taught in their own languages. 27.6% of

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<sup>1</sup> Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XLV





Ukrainian associations thought that this was definitely a good idea while 29.3% remained uncommitted. Perhaps the most unique feature of the whole result was the level of non-commitment of the German, Italian and Dutch associations, which reported 38.8%, 45.7% and 39.4% respectively.

Consistent with their attitude that the schools should not be divided was the 31.3% of German associations which reported that the teaching of English and French children in their own languages was a bad idea. In the case of this 31.3% of German associations their attitude could probably be construed so as to apply mainly to just French-Canadian children.

The last area in which the attitudes of the associations were sought were those on governmental power. The following table shows percentages of associations and their attitudes to an increase in the power of the Federal Government.



TABLE XXXV

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes to an  
increase in the power of the Federal Government

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Definitely Increase:	31.3	36.4	33.3	15.2
Probably Increase:	10.4	17.8	7.0	7.6
Probably Not Increase:	3.0	4.0	5.4	4.5
Definitely Not Increase:	3.0	3.1	4.7	6.1
Don't Know:	46.3	25.8	39.5	59.1
Not Specified:	6.0	12.8	10.1	7.5
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Source: Commission Survey



A clear 30% of German, Ukrainian and Italian associations definitely supported an increase in the power of the federal government; - the Dutch with only 15.2% of their associations in favour of this proved to be an exception. As before, a characteristic of this result was the fairly high level of non-commitment. This was particularly marked with the Dutch associations which showed 59.1% expressing "No opinion" and 7.5% "Not specified".

The associations were further asked their opinion to an increase in the power of provincial governments. The results<sup>1</sup> to this question found few associations in favour of such increases in power. Furthermore, 35.8% of the German associations expressed themselves definitely against any further expansion of power by provincial governments. Again, the associations generally showed a high level of non-commitment; the Germans 46.3%, the Ukrainians 29.8%, the Italians 50.4% and the Dutch 60.6% expressed "No opinion".

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix II -- Supplementary Table XLVI.



Certain patterns of response have emerged from the foregoing results. Variations in attitudes towards the problems of representation of minority groups, education, the teaching of languages and religion, and governmental power, raise implications for bilingualism and biculturalism. The following chapter attempts to relate these findings and their implications to the work of the Commission.





CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

In this final chapter, it is proposed to summarize the major findings of the survey and attempt to explain different response patterns between the associations of the various ethnic groups. Despite the fact that such a process involves both generalization and hypothesis, it is still hoped that some sound explanations of the ethnic associations' reactions to the general question of bilingualism and biculturalism will emerge.

Although each ethnic group will be treated in turn, there are some general considerations which concern all the associations and which effect interpretation of their position.

First, the fact of being a member of an ethnic group, other than the major English or French, cannot but help add a defensive element to the position of the German, Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch communities in Canada. Adherence to any minority group must bring with it a sense of sharing in a particular view of Canadian society. It is



hoped to show these views. Second, the fact that hardly any associations answered the questionnaire in French (1), but overwhelmingly chose English, even in preference to their own language, demonstrated their linguistic integration into the general Canadian community which rather inaccurately has been labelled English-Canadian.

These two considerations raise two more. Although every attempt was made to hear from as many associations as possible, and in this the survey was successful, there still remains the problem of associations which answered but were reluctant to voice an opinion on key issues. This reluctance, in some measure, sprang from resistance to the idea of a government agency looking into the private workings and views of voluntary associations and having this information on file. Assurances of anonymity for the associations helped to counter this but the results still show a significant degree of non-committment on certain topics. The question of non-committment then, becomes an important consideration and underlying reasons for it will be explored.

On the other hand it has been seen that some ethnic associations not only represent but actively attempt

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1) See Appendix II - Supplementary Table I.



to direct segments of their ethnic communities. How effectively they do this is in itself important but the consideration raised here is how significant are the views of particularly well organized, energetic and opinionated associations? In other words, the question of high response and the underlying reasons for it will be examined as closely as that of non-commitment.

#### MAJOR FINDINGS /

- The survey was dominated by replies from Ukrainian associations which showed the highest percentage return rate.
- Of the ethnic associations that reported, nearly half are located in Ontario. The Prairie Provinces account for 26% while only 12% are located in Quebec. Those associations in Quebec are mainly Italian with a number of German associations also reporting from that Province. The Ukrainian associations are hardly represented in Quebec and the Dutch not at all.
- Most ethnic associations are medium sized (less than 500 members).
- The German group has the highest percentage of large associations (over 500 members), mainly located in Metropolitan areas.



- The Italian associations are mainly medium sized (less than 500 members) and they are the only group within a fairly even balance between Ontario and Quebec, (in this case Toronto and Montreal).
- At least half of the Ukrainian associations are located in Ontario and are mainly medium sized. However, the Ukrainian group has many small associations (10-15 members) located in small towns in the Prairie Provinces.
- The Dutch have several large associations but there is a trend to new location, particularly in Ontario.
- The Ukrainian, Italian and Dutch groups have associations that tend to cater solely to members of their own group.
- The German associations permit, to varying degrees, the membership of non-Germans.
- Immigrants to Canada since 1946 dominate the membership of ethnic associations.
- Most ethnic associations, including those of the Ukrainian group, are a relatively modern phenomenon, having been founded since 1946.
- Most associations have some form of affiliation.
- The greater part of Ukrainian associations enjoy affiliations





in which similar ethnicity and religion are important considerations. Many small Ukrainian associations are united under a single affiliation.

- German associations are also largely affiliated to an overall Canadian organization of the same ethnic group but similarity of religion is not important.
- The Dutch group shows the highest proportion of associations affiliated to a large Canadian organization in which the question of similar religion and ethnicity does not pre-condition the connection.
- The Italian group has the highest proportion of associations linked to a large American organization of the same ethnic group.
- The German associations tend to be most active as far as frequency of general and committee meetings is concerned.
- Most associations have at least two thirds of their executives comprised of officers who entered Canada since 1946. With the Dutch associations this is particularly marked.
- The Ukrainian groups reveal most officer 'entrenchment' in the fact that they have the highest proportion of associations staffed by officers who have served for more than ten years.



- The Dutch associations show the highest proportion of officers on their executives who have served for less than two years.
- As far as the activities of ethnic associations are concerned, the survey data shows that apart from athletics and services for immigrants, (where the German group have the largest percentage of associations participating), the Ukrainian group consistently report the highest proportion of associations engaging in: discussion groups, drama, religious instruction, religious activities, community fund raising, other political activities and publications.
- The Ukrainian associations are the only group which solidly pursue "ethnically retentive" activities.
- The overwhelming majority of ethnic associations do not engage in overtly 'integrative' activities.

#### IMPLICATIONS OF THE SURVEY FOR BILINGUALISM AND BICULTURALISM

The most crucial implication of this survey is that not one of the 487 associations reporting can be said to have opted for membership in Canada's French speaking community. The majority of associations reporting answered the questionnaire in English even though the French language version was made available on an equal basis. The whole weight



of the evidence gathered together by this survey points to a view, shared by all groups, of Canada as a country in which each ethnic group makes its own contribution to the whole. The associations themselves are not really concerned with analyzing the nature of this "entity" Canada or of pin pointing the particular status of the English or French language. The English language to most ethnic associations is the easiest mode of expression dictated by historical and geographical circumstances. The fact that associations give instruction in English, rather than French, for example, is simply a result of expediency. There is no evidence in the entire survey to denote acceptance of the "two nation theory" and the semantic arguments about the definitions of the word "nation" have no meaning for ethnic associations considered as spokesmen for the other ethnic groups. In general terms then, the philosophy of ethnic associations reflects a pan-Canadianism with a discernable federal bias and embodying a strong sense of minority rights. However, as has been seen, there are differences between the ethnic groups included in the survey and their views of Canada and the problems of minority rights.

At this point, it is necessary to put the question in these terms. If the ethnic associations view Canada as an entity rather than as a duality, what are their views



towards biculturalism? The answer, in general terms again, is that the ethnic associations view French Canada, or Quebec, as one of the ten provinces of Canada and bilingualism and biculturalism as a problem that largely concerns only that province. Elaborating on the question, one would presume that the ethnic associations are aware of the historical background of French Canada and are equally aware of the fight for cultural and linguistic survival that is currently underway. It would not be unreasonable to suggest that those ethnic groups, which the survey data reveals to be most actively engaged in preserving their own language and culture should, at the same time, be those groups which are most sympathetic to the French Canadian position. In other words, the ethnic group which feels particularly strongly about its rights as a minority should feel a similar recognition for the rights and perhaps also the aspirations of French Canada. This is not the case however. The survey data reveals that those groups which can be considered less "ethnically retentive" and whose associations demonstrate definite "integrative" tendencies show less overt resistance to bilingualism and biculturalism. This contention is supported by the responses of all four groups on a number of issues.

For example, when the groups were asked whether they were in favour of a separate statistical entry in the Canada Census, only the Ukrainian group showed a strong positive





reaction. The German group was mildly in favour, the Dutch completely divided and the Italian group mainly against such representation. I am not attempting to prove from this particular response exactly which ethnic group has associations most strongly in favour of either integration(1) or cultural self-preservation. The point to be made is that a pattern of response emerges, rather than a precise ranking, based on the lines of integration and cultural self-preservation.

Repeatedly, the Ukrainian group shows a clear majority of their associations always supporting strongly cultural self-preservation. The other groups do not show the same overall response although "ethnically retentive" replies appear on individual issues. A fairly satisfactory conclusion can be drawn by saying that the Ukrainian associations are definitely ethnically retentive in outlook, the Dutch, German and Italian associations are very mildly retentive, while at the same time showing "integrative" responses on particular questions.

The attitudes of the ethnic associations towards the teaching of their own particular languages in schools is representative of this pattern. The Ukrainian/associations are overwhelmingly in favour of the teaching of their own language, the German and Italian mildly in favour of the teaching of their own language while

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1) By "integration" I mean absorption into the larger North American English Canadian society.



only a minority of Dutch associations were in favour of the teaching of their own language in Canada's schools.

The question that more clearly reveals the position of the ethnic associations towards bilingualism was one which asked whether the associations were in favour of the teaching of both English and French in schools. The percentage of non-committment on such a key question was high for all groups except the Ukrainian. The Italian associations showed 41.9% in favour and the German and Dutch, while fairly strongly uncommitted, did not show any significant proportion against this proposal. In general, the survey shows that the degree of non-committment increases for the milder groups (i.e. German, Dutch and Italian) when faced with issues directly relating to bilingualism and biculturalism. There are exceptions however, when one of the milder groups sometimes shows a surprisingly sympathetic reaction. The Italian/<sup>group</sup>in this case showed a good percentage in favour of teaching both English and French in schools.

Non-committment would then seem to be brought about by the way the milder groups interpret the issues. In the issue under consideration the milder groups were aware that both languages (English and French) were being recommended for instruction in Canada's schools and their reservations were brought about mainly by the implications of having French, as an



extra language taught in schools. As has already been pointed out these ethnic associations can be considered well on the way to integration into the wider "English" Canadian community and the question of having English taught in schools is largely redundant. In the light of this interpretation, I would not construe the non-commitment of the Dutch and German groups in a mildly negative sense since on other questions of education a certain degree of overt negative response was noted.

On the other hand, the most ethnically retentive group, the Ukrainian, showed a hard core definitely against the teaching of what is construed to be French and a significant percentage moderately against. The pattern of response that emerges helps support the contention that any overt resistance to bilingualism, as a policy, is likely to increase with the degree of ethnic retention. The principle motivation for this attitude among culturally retentive ethnic associations is that they are acting to preserve the identity of their group and bilingualism would seem to be a policy which could only meet with a measure of success if it was enforced in the educational system. The Ukrainian group, particularly, in light of their history, value democratic freedom highly and have developed a keen sense of minority rights. Proposals for bilingualism in the educational system also bring about an



emotional response (1) which is readily translated into vocal resistance by the well-knit organizations of the Ukrainian associations aided by their high degree of officer "entrenchment".

Much of the evidence gathered by the Commission already illustrates this attitude of Ukrainian associations towards bilingualism. However, this survey of ethnic associations raises no evidence to show that the Ukrainian associations are anti French Canadian. The response to the question "Does your association consider it a good idea for English and French Canadian children to be taught in their own language?", reveals the existence of a positive attitude among Ukrainian associations to French Canada and raises an interesting anomaly in the attitudes of some of the groups that have been classified as only mildly retentive.

In this question, the Ukrainian associations (36.8%) showed the largest proportion of any group in favour of both English and French Canadian children being taught in their own language. The motivation of the Ukrainian associations in this question would seem to be in their respect for the minority rights of other groups but as has been pointed out there is definitely no grounds to support the idea of sympathy brought about by a shared objective.

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1) This is evidenced by several Ukrainian briefs to the Commission and notes that accompanied the questionnaires.





This same question also raised interesting reactions in the attitudes of the other groups. As has already been seen, non-committment by the mildly culturally retentive groups on key issues is usually high. This question was no exception. However, the other groups still showed a good proportion (1) of their associations expressing the view that the teaching of English and French Canadian children in their own language was a bad idea. With 35% to 45% of their associations uncommitted this is still a fairly high proportion expressing a negative attitude. We have already put forward the hypothesis that the mildly retentive associations, through their gradual integration into the English Canadian community, construe these key questions mainly to apply to French Canada. It is my contention that the mildly ethnically retentive associations have a latent resistance to bilingualism which is likely to increase with their degree of integration into what has been termed the English Canadian community.

Two important generalizations on the attitudes of Canada's ethnic associations towards bilingualism have emerged from this survey; first, that overt resistance to bilingualism, as a policy, is likely to increase with the

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1) Dutch (33.4%), German (33.3%), Italian (33.4%)



degree of ethnic retention; second, that mildly ethnically retentive associations, while showing a high degree of non-committment in this area, have a latent resistance to bilingualism which is likely to increase with their integration into what has been termed the English Canadian community.

On the policy level, this is obviously not very encouraging to those who would like to prepare a series of plans for the extension of bilingualism. The problem in a nut shell is this. Canada's ethnic associations, in either an overt or latent fashion, are progressing in different directions on a cultural plane to which problems of bilingualism and biculturalism are largely irrelevant.

Canada's Ukrainian associations are most concerned with the cultural self-preservation of the Ukrainian group. They show overt resistance to bilingualism but respect the rights of French Canadians as a minority group.

Canada's German, Italian and Dutch  
associations are much less concerned with cultural self-preservation. In general, they prefer not to commit themselves on problems of bilingualism and biculturalism. There is evidence to suggest that latent resistance of these ethnic associations increases with their integration into the English Canadian community.



When these conclusions are related to the general statement, made earlier in this chapter, of how the ethnic associations view Canada, an important modification has to be made. It was stated that, in general terms, the philosophy of ethnic associations reflects a pan-Canadianism with a discernable federal bias and embodying a strong sense of minority rights. This still holds true for the Ukrainian associations. The German, Dutch and Italian associations share the same outlook with the important exception that as their membership becomes more integrated the rationale for supporting minority rights is weakened.



# SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

## Languages Used

TABLE I

Percentages of the Different Languages Used  
by the Ethnic Associations in the Survey.  
(Mailed and Field Workers Returns)

	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>English &amp; Other</u>
Mailed	56.2%	0.0%	6.0%	22.6%	8.7%	4.2%	2.3%
Field Worker	45.2%	1.8%	2.3%	31.5%	18.3%	0.9%	0.0%

## Location of Associations

TABLE II

Percentage Distribution of Associations by  
Ethnic Group and by Province.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Maritimes	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Quebec	16.4	0.9	35.7	0.0
Ontario	40.3	53.8	37.2	71.2
Manitoba	14.9	20.4	1.6	4.5
Saskatchewan	3.0	11.6	0.8	0.0
Alberta	10.4	7.6	4.7	15.2
B.C.	7.5	3.6	17.8	1.5
Not Specified	7.5	2.1	2.2	6.1
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>





TABLE III

Size of Community and the Percentage of Ethnic  
Associations Located in them -- Field Worker Returns

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Towns of less than 20,000 :	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5
20,000 to 150,000	0.0	0.0	3.0	13.6
More than 150,000	99.1	94.7	95.5	40.9
Not Specified	0.9	5.3	1.5	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Ethnic Exclusiveness

TABLE IV

Percentages of the Ethnic Associations for Each Group  
Showing the Degree of Ethnic Exclusiveness - Mailed Returns.

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
All Own Group:	36.7	83.9	74.6	75.0
90 - 99% Own Group:	36.5	11.6	12.7	13.6
50 - 89% Own Group:	30.6	1.8	11.1	9.1
Less than 50% Own Group:	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Specified:	0.0	2.7	1.6	2.3
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

TABLE V

Percentages of the Ethnic Associations for Each Group  
Showing the Degree of Ethnic Exclusiveness - Field Worker.

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
All Own Group:	44.4	85.8	80.3	95.5
90 - 99% Own Group:	27.8	7.1	7.6	0.0
50 - 89% Own Group:	11.1	1.8	6.1	4.5
Less than 50% Own Group:	11.1	0.9	4.5	0.0
Not Specified:	5.6	4.4	1.5	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Canadian Born Membership

TABLE VI

Percentages of Ethnic Associations Showing the  
Degree of Canadian Born Membership - Mailed Returns

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
All born in Canada	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0
71 - 99% Canadian born	2.0	11.6	3.2	0.0
31 - 70% Canadian born	4.1	27.7	17.5	6.8
1 - 30% Canadian born	63.3	21.4	42.9	40.9
% born outside Canada	28.6	27.7	30.2	50.0
Not Specified	2.0	7.1	6.2	2.3
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



TABLE VII

Percentages of Ethnic Associations Showing the  
Degree of Canadian Born Membership - Field Worker Returns.

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
All born in Canada	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0
71 - 99% Canadian born	5.6	11.5	1.5	0.0
31 - 70% Canadian born	16.7	24.8	21.2	9.1
1 - 30% Canadian born	50.0	38.9	51.5	22.7
% born outside Canada	22.2	9.7	22.7	68.2
Not Specified	5.5	15.2	1.6	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%





TABLE VIII.

Percentages of Ethnic Associations Showing the  
Degree of Canadian Born Membership  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns).

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
All born in Canada	0.0	2.7	0.8	0.0
71 - 99% Canadian born	3.0	11.6	2.3	0.0
31 - 70% Canadian born	7.5	26.2	19.4	7.6
1 - 30% Canadian born	59.7	30.2	47.3	34.8
% Born outside Canada	26.9	18.7	26.4	56.1
Not Specified	2.9	10.6	3.8	1.5
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



Members Entering Canada Before 1946.

TABLE IX

Percentages of Associations Showing the  
Proportion of Membership Entering Canada Before 1946.

(Mailed Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
All Membership Entered Before 1946:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71 - 99% Entered Before 1946:	4.1	2.7	6.4	2.3
31 - 70% Entered Before 1946:	16.3	9.8	19.0	4.5
1 - 30% Entered Before 1946:	57.1	34.8	36.5	34.1
% Entered At Other Time:	18.4	44.6	28.6	56.8
Not Specified:	4.1	8.1	9.5	2.3
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



TABLE X

Percentages of Associations Showing the  
Proportion of Membership Entering Canada Before 1946.  
(Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
All Membership Entered Before 1946:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
71 - 99% Entered Before 1946:	0.0	2.7	7.6	0.0
31 - 70% Entered Before 1946:	27.8	22.1	19.7	0.0
1 - 30% Entered Before 1946:	27.8	31.9	39.4	22.7
% Entered At Other Time:	33.3	29.2	30.3	72.7
Not Specified:	11.1	14.1	3.0	4.6
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Members Entering Canada Since 1946.

TABLE XI

Percentages of Associations with  
Proportion of Membership Entering Canada Since 1946.  
(Mailed Returns)

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	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
All Membership Entered Since 1946:	10.2	18.8	19.0	40.9
71 - 99% Entered Since 1946:	44.9	17.0	23.8	43.2
31 - 70% Entered Since 1946:	32.7	17.0	25.4	9.1
1 - 30% Entered Since 1946:	10.2	22.3	22.2	4.5
% Entered At Other Time:	0.0	17.9	3.2	0.0
Not Specified:	2.0	7.0	6.4	2.3
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%





TABLE XII

Percentages of Associations with  
Proportion of Membership Entering Canada Since 1946.  
(Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
All Membership Entered Since 1946:	11.1	7.1	15.2	50.0
71 - 99% Entered Since 1946:	33.3	8.8	27.3	31.8
31 - 70% Entered Since 1946:	27.8	26.5	30.3	13.6
1 - 30% Entered Since 1946:	22.2	33.6	22.7	4.5
% Entered At Other Time:	0.0	8.8	3.0	0.0
Not Specified:	5.6	15.2	1.5	0.1
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



TABLE XIII

Percentages of Associations and  
Time of Founding.  
Mailed Returns.

---

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Pre - 1914:	4.0	2.7	7.9	0.0
1914 - 1945:	18.4	27.0	22.3	2.3
Post - 1946:	77.6	70.3	69.8	97.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE XIV

Field Worker Returns.

---

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Pre - 1914:	22.2	1.8	3.1	0.0
1914 - 1945:	5.6	49.1	33.8	4.5
Post - 1946:	72.2	49.1	63.1	95.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Attendance at Meetings

TABLE XV

Percentages of Associations and Percentage  
of Membership Attending General Meetings  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
81 - 100%				
Membership Attending:	7.5	16.9	7.8	22.7
51 - 80%:	29.9	40.9	35.7	31.8
21 - 50%:	43.3	28.9	41.9	24.2
0 - 20%:	14.9	8.0	10.9	15.2
Not Specified:	4.4	5.3	3.7	6.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Officers Born in Canada

TABLE XVI

Percentages of Associations and Proportion of  
Officers on their Executive who were Born in Canada  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Executives 100%:	0.0	4.4	0.8	0.0
71 - 99%:	0.0	11.1	7.8	0.0
31 - 70%:	9.0	16.0	14.0	1.5
1 - 30%:	26.9	22.2	32.6	7.6
0%:	64.2	35.6	38.8	89.4
Not Specified:	8.9	9.7	7.0	1.5
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>





Officers Entering Canada Before 1946

TABLE XVII

Percentages of Associations and Proportion of  
Officers on the Executive who Entered Canada Before 1946  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Executives 100%:	1.5	1.3	0.0	1.5
71 - 99%:	3.0	3.1	4.7	0.0
31 - 70%:	14.9	13.8	14.7	4.5
1 - 30%:	41.8	27.6	31.8	9.1
0%:	38.8	43.1	41.9	81.8
Not Specified:	0.0	11.1	6.9	3.1
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



Officers Entering Canada Since 1946

TABLE XVIII

Percentages of Associations and Proportion of Officers  
on the Executive who Entered Canada Since 1946.

(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Executives 100%:	29.9	23.1	25.6	72.7
71 - 99%:	25.4	11.6	20.2	9.1
31 - 70%:	25.4	14.2	18.6	7.6
1 - 30%:	14.9	22.7	22.5	1.5
0%:	4.4	17.8	7.8	6.1
Not Specified:	0.0	10.6	5.3	3.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Officers -- Time Spent on Executive

TABLE XVIX

Percentages of Associations and Proportion  
of Officers who have Served for More than  
Ten Years on the Executive.

(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Executives 100%:	0.0	2.2	2.3	0.0
71 - 99%:	1.5	2.7	1.6	0.0
31 - 70%:	4.5	14.7	10.1	3.0
1 - 30%:	22.4	28.0	18.6	7.6
0%:	64.2	34.2	60.5	86.4
Not Specified:	7.4	17.2	6.9	3.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



TABLE XX

Percentages of Associations and Proportion of  
 Officers who have Served for  
 Two to Ten Years on the Executive.  
 (Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Executives 100%:	11.9	7.6	14.7	10.6
71 - 99%:	19.4	12.4	7.8	10.6
31 - 70%:	49.3	29.3	31.0	42.4
1 - 30%:	4.5	25.8	22.5	19.7
0%:	11.9	8.4	17.8	13.6
Not Specified:	3.0	16.5	6.2	3.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%





TABLE XXI

Percentages of Associations and Proportion of  
Officers who have Served for Less Than  
Two Years on the Executive  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Executives 100%:	4.5	4.9	13.2	9.1
71 - 99%:	9.0	6.7	7.0	16.7
31 - 70%:	14.9	10.2	13.2	24.2
1 - 30%:	47.8	38.7	24.8	31.8
0%:	19.4	22.7	36.4	13.6
Not Specified:	4.4	16.8	5.4	4.6
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



173  
Activities Engaged in Sport

TABLE XXII

Percentages of Associations Engaging/Not  
Engaging in Sports Activities  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Engages in Sport:	47.8	40.4	39.5	16.9
Does not Engage in Sport:	52.2	59.1	60.5	83.1
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



Services for Immigrants

TABLE XXIII

Percentages of Associations Providing/  
Not Providing Services for Immigrants  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Provides Services:	41.8	38.2	36.4	21.5
Does not Provide Services:	58.2	61.3	63.6	78.5
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



Discussion Groups

TABLE XXIV

Percentages of Associations Holding/  
Not Holding Discussion Groups  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

---

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Holds Discussion Groups:	35.8	67.1	38.0	36.9
Does not hold Discussion Groups:	64.2	32.4	62.0	63.1
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%





Drama

TABLE XXV

Percentages of Associations Engaging in/  
Not Engaging in Drama  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

---

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Engages in Drama:	53.7	69.3	27.1	10.8
Does not Engage in Drama:	46.3	30.2	72.9	89.2
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Instruction in English

TABLE XXVI

Percentages of Associations Instructing/  
Not Instructing English  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Instructs English:	6.0	30.2	14.7	6.2
Does not Instruct English:	94.0	69.3	85.3	93.8
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Instruction in Ethnic Language

TABLE XVIII

Percentages of Associations Instructing/  
Not Instructing Ethnic Language  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

---

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Instructs Ethnic Language:	44.8	70.2	19.4	3.1
Does not Instruct Ethnic Language:	55.2	29.3	80.6	96.9
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



TABLE XVIX

Percentages of Associations Instructing/  
 Not Instructing Ethnic Language  
 (Mailed Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Instructs Ethnic Language:	46.9	78.6	20.6	4.7
Does Not Instruct Ethnic Language:	53.1	20.5	79.4	95.3
Not Specified:	0.0	.9	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%

TABLE XXX

Percentages of Associations Instruction/  
 Not Instructing Ethnic Language  
 (Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Instructs Ethnic Language:	38.9	61.9	18.2	0.0
Does not Instruct Ethnic Language:	61.1	38.1	81.8	100.0
Not Specified:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%





Instruction in Old Country History

TABLE XXXI

Percentages of Associations Instructing/Not  
Instructing History of their Old Country History  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns).

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Instructs Old Country History:	25.4	74.2	14.1	1.5
Does not Instruct Old Country History:	74.6	25.3	85.9	98.5
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Instruction in Canadian Ways

TABLE XXXII

Percentages of Associations Instructing/Not

Instructing Canadian Ways.

(Mailed and Field Worker Returns).

---

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Instructs Canadian Ways:	28.4	44.9	22.5	18.5
Does Not Instruct Canadian Ways:	71.6	54.7	77.5	81.5
Not Specified:	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Religious Instruction

TABLE XXXIII

Percentages of Associations Instructing/Not  
Instructing Religion.

(Mailed and Field Worker Returns).

---

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Instructs Religion:	6.0	47.1	4.7	38.5
Does Not Instruct Religion:	94.0	52.4	95.3	61.5
Not Specified:	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Religious Activities

TABLE XXXIV

Percentages of Associations Engaging in/  
Not Engaging in Religious Activities  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Engages in Religious Activities:	7.5	43.6	8.5	30.8
Does Not Engage in Religious Activities:	92.5	56.0	91.5	69.2
Not Specified:	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>





Fund Raising in the Community

TABLE XXXV

Percentages of Associations Engaging in/  
Not Engaging in Community Fund Raising  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Engages in Fund Raising:	16.4	72.4	41.9	15.4
Does Not Engage in Fund Raising:	83.6	27.1	58.1	84.6
Not Specified:	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



Follows Old Country Politics as an Activity

TABLE XXXVI

Percentages of Associations Following/Not  
Following Old Country Politics as an Activity.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Follows Old Country Politics:	0.0	40.0	1.6	0.0
Does Not Follow Old Country Politics:	100.0	59.6	98.4	100.0
Not Specified:	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Other Political Activities

TABLE XXXVII

Percentages of Associations Engaging in/  
Not Engaging in Other Political Activities.  
(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Engages in Other Political Activities:	3.0	32.9	1.6	3.1
Does Not Engage in Other Political Activities:	97.0	66.7	98.4	96.9
Not Specified:	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



Publications

TABLE XXXVIII

Percentages of Associations and Type  
of Publications.

(Mailed and Field Worker Returns)

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Regular Publication: (Weekly, Monthly, Semi-Annual, Annually)	6.0	17.8	8.5	10.6
Irregular Publication:	10.4	24.9	7.0	3.0
Other Publication:	10.4	7.6	4.7	0.0
No Publications:	70.1	45.8	77.5	83.3
Not Specified:	3.1	3.9	2.3	3.1
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>





ATTITUDES

TABLE XXXIX

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes to the  
removal of the entry in Canada's Census referring  
to Ethnic Origin

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	%	%	%	%
Definitely Object: (Question should be removed)	16.4	6.7	27.9	13.6
Probably should be Removed:	4.5	2.7	3.1	7.6
Probably should be Retained:	13.4	6.2	6.2	21.2
Definitely should be Retained:	20.9	64.4	14.0	13.6
Don't Know:	34.3	12.0	38.0	39.4
Not Specified:	10.5	8.0	10.8	4.5
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



TABLE XL

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes Towards  
the teaching of the ethnic language in Schools.

---

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Definitely Good:	55.2	72.9	51.9	24.2
Probably Good:	10.4	7.1	15.5	22.7
Probably Bad:	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.0
Definitely Bad:	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.0
Don't Know:	29.9	4.9	22.5	39.4
Not Specified:	4.5	15.1	7.7	7.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



TABLE XLI

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes Towards  
the teaching of both French and English in Schools

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Definitely Good:	29.9	23.1	41.9	16.7
Probably Good:	9.0	22.7	9.3	21.2
Probably Bad:	7.5	9.8	3.9	7.6
Definitely Bad:	1.5	13.8	3.9	1.5
Don't Know:	44.8	16.0	34.9	50.0
Not Specified:	7.3	14.7	6.1	3.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



TABLE XLII

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes towards  
the teaching of Religion in Schools.

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Definitely Good:	22.4	57.3	37.2	68.2
Probably Good:	13.4	12.0	10.9	6.1
Probably Bad:	4.5	4.0	5.4	3.0
Definitely Bad:	3.0	4.0	2.3	3.0
Don't Know:	50.7	12.4	37.2	16.7
Not Specified:	6.0	10.3	7.0	3.0
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%





TABLE XLIII

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes towards  
the setting up of Part-Time Ethnic Schools.

---

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Definitely Good:	62.7	75.6	51.9	15.2
Probably Good:	7.5	6.2	14.0	10.6
Probably Bad:	0.0	0.4	2.3	22.7
Definitely Bad:	0.0	1.3	24.8	7.6
Don't Know:	25.4	8.0	0.8	39.4
Not Specified:	4.4	8.5	6.2	4.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



TABLE XLIV

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes to whether Schools should be divided on a Catholic/Non-Catholic basis or on the basis of English Language or French Language.

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Schools Divided Catholic/Non-Catholic:	4.1	17.0	19.0	40.9
English/French:	8.2	17.9	4.8	6.8
Divided on the Basis of Both:	6.1	13.6	12.7	4.5
Not Divided:	34.7	26.8	7.9	9.1
Don't Know:	40.8	25.8	44.4	29.5
Not Specified:	6.1	8.9	11.2	9.2
	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%	<hr/> 100.0%



TABLE XLV

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes towards  
the teaching of English and French Children in  
their own Languages.

	<u>German</u>	<u>Ukrainian</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Dutch</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Definitely Good:	13.4	27.6	9.3	9.1
Probably Good:	7.5	19.1	3.1	9.1
Probably Bad:	3.0	4.4	14.0	18.2
Definitely Bad:	31.3	8.0	19.4	15.2
Don't Know:	38.8	29.3	45.7	39.4
Not Specified:	6.0	11.6	8.5	9.0
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



TABLE XLVI

Percentages of Associations and Attitudes to  
an increase in the power of the Provincial  
Governments

	<u>German</u> %	<u>Ukrainian</u> %	<u>Italian</u> %	<u>Dutch</u> %
Definitely Increase:	0.0	8.9	6.2	1.5
Probably Increase:	3.0	6.2	6.2	6.1
Probably Not Increase:	7.5	18.2	7.0	10.6
Definitely Not Increase:	35.8	25.3	18.6	10.6
Don't Know:	46.3	29.8	50.4	60.6
Not Specified:	7.4	11.6	11.6	10.6
	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>



Percentage of total population in various age groups in the year 1950

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	10.0	10.0	10.0
5-9	9.5	9.5	9.5
10-14	9.0	9.0	9.0
15-19	8.5	8.5	8.5
20-24	8.0	8.0	8.0
25-29	7.5	7.5	7.5
30-34	7.0	7.0	7.0
35-39	6.5	6.5	6.5
40-44	6.0	6.0	6.0
45-49	5.5	5.5	5.5
50-54	5.0	5.0	5.0
55-59	4.5	4.5	4.5
60-64	4.0	4.0	4.0
65-69	3.5	3.5	3.5
70-74	3.0	3.0	3.0
75-79	2.5	2.5	2.5
80-84	2.0	2.0	2.0
85-89	1.5	1.5	1.5
90-94	1.0	1.0	1.0
95-99	0.5	0.5	0.5
100+	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0





